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Holland City News

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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. IX.—NO. 14.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

WHOLE NO. 430.

The Holland City News,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
OTTO J. DOESBURG,
Editor and Publisher.

Terms of Subscription:
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if
paid at three months, and \$2.00 if
paid at six months.

JOE PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents
first insertion, and 25 cents for each subse-
quent insertion for any period under three
months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 " "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 " "	8 00	10 00	17 00
1/2 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
1/4 " "	17 00	25 00	40 00
1 " "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three
changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three
lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths pub-
lished without charge for subscribers.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote
the expiration of the subscription. Two X's sig-
nify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.
THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo.
P. Howell & Co's News-
paper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where
advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW
YORK.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & West Michigan R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 9, 1879.

Trains.	Arrive at Holland.	Leave Holland.
Grand Rapids.	1 40 a. m.	1 40 a. m.
" "	11 55 a. m.	5 20 p. m.
" "	10 00 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5 35 p. m.	5 25 a. m.
" "	10 30 "	3 35 p. m.
" "	9 55 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
New Buffalo & Chicago.	1 30 a. m.	12 00 m.
" "	7 20 "	6 00 a. m.
" "	3 25 p. m.	10 15 p. m.
" "	7 40 "	7 40 "

* Mixed trains.
† Daily except Sunday and Monday.
‡ Daily except Saturday.
§ Mondays only.
|| All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago
time which is 20 minutes later than Columbus
time.

Grand Haven Rail Road.

Taken Effect, Sunday, May 2, 1880.

Going North.	STATIONS.	Going South.
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.
7 25	12 20	6 00
8 25	11 45	6 45
7 55	11 18	6 55
7 00	11 08	8 10
5 55	10 40	9 00
5 25	10 20	10 10
3 50	9 30	11 45

FRED. H. MAY, Manager.
B. C. LEAVENWORTH, Gen'l Freight Agent.
CHAS. J. OTIS, Agent.
Close connections made with Allegan with G. R. &
R. R. and L. S. & M. S. for Plainwell, Kalamazoo
Pt. Wayne, Cleveland, &c., &c.

Business Directory.

Attorneys.

HOWARD, M. D., Claim Agent, Attorney and
Notary Public; River street.
MCBRIDE, P. H., Attorney and Counselor at
Law, and Proctor in Admiralty. No. 11
River street.
PARKS, W. H., Attorney and Counselor at Law,
corner of River and Eighth streets.
TEN EYCK, J., Attorney at Law and Collecting
Agent. Office in Kenyon & Van Putten's bank
Eight street.

Barbers.

DE GROOT, L., barber. Hair cutting, shaving,
shampooing, hair-dyeing, etc., done at rea-
sonable rates. Barber shop next door to the City
Hotel. 14-ly

Commission Merchants.

BEACH BROS., Commission Merchants, and
dealers in Grain, Flour and Produce. High-
est market price paid for wheat. Office in Brick
store cor. Eighth & Fish streets, Holland, Mich. 17

Dentist.

GEE, D. M., Dental Surgeon; residence and
office No. 42 Ninth street, next door to the
First Reformed Church.

Drugs and Medicines.

DOESBURG, J. O., Dealer in Drugs and Medi-
cines, Paints and Oils, Brushes, &c. Physi-
cian's prescriptions carefully put up; Eighth st.

MEENGs, D. R., Drug Store. Fine Drugs, Medi-
cines, Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles and Per-
fumeries. River street.

VAN PUTTEN, Wm., Dealer in Drugs, Medi-
cines, Paints, Oils, etc.; Proprietor of Dr.
W. VAN DEN BERG'S Family Medicines; Eighth St.

WALSH, HEBER, Druggist & Pharmacist; a
full stock of goods pertaining to the busi-
ness.

Furniture.

MEYER, H. & CO., Dealers in all kinds of Fur-
niture, Curtains, Wall Paper, Toys, Coffins,
Picture Frames, etc.; River street.

General Dealers.

VAN PUTTEN G., General Dealers, in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hats and Caps,
Flour, Provisions, etc.; River st.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL. Mrs. J. Meyers & Sons, Pro-
prietors. The largest and best appointed
hotel in the city. Ample accommodations for
permanent boarders and transient guests. Every-
thing first class. Cor. of Eighth and Market str.,
Holland, Mich. 8-ly

PHENIX HOTEL. Jas. Ryder, proprietor.
Located near the Chi. & W. Mich. R. R. de-
pot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and
its table is unsurpassed. On Ninth str., Holland,
Michigan. 8-ly

PELGRIM, M., Proprietor of Ottawa House.
Good accommodations for steady boarders,
and every facility for transient guests. The En-
glish, German and Holland languages are spoken.
Corner of First and Fulton street, Grand Haven,
Michigan. 6-ly

SCOTT'S HOTEL. Wm. J. Scott, proprietor.
This hotel is located on the cor. of Ninth and
Fish str., convenient to both depots. Terms,
\$1.00 per day. Good accommodations can always
be relied on. Holland, Mich. 8-ly

Livery and Sale Stables.

BOONE H., Livery and Sale Stable. Office
and barn on Market street. Everything first-
class.

NIBBELINK, J. H., Livery and Sale Stable;
Office of Daily Stage Line to Saugatuck, 9th
street, near Market.

Meat Markets.

BOONE, C., Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of
Meat. Pays the highest price for cattle.
Zeeland, Ottawa Co., Mich. 2-ly

BUTKAU & VAN ZOEREN, New Meat Mar-
ket, near corner Eighth and Fish Street. All
kinds of sausages constantly on hand.

KUITE, J., Dealer in all kinds of meats and
vegetables; Meat Market on 8th street.

VAN DER HAAR, H., Dealer in Fresh, Salt,
and Smoked Meats and Vegetables; paper
and twine; 8th street.

Manufactories, Mills, Shops, Etc.

HEALD, R. K., Manufacturer of and Dealer in
Agricultural Implements; commission agent
for Mowing Machines; cor. 10th & River street.

PAULS, VAN PUTTEN & CO., Proprietors
of Plumber Mills; (Steam Saw and Flour
Mills,) near foot of 8th street.

WILMS, P. H., Manufacturer of Wooden, and
Iron and Wood combination Pumps. Cor-
ner 10th and River streets.

Notary Publics.

POST, HENRY D., Real Estate and Insurance
Agent, Notary Public and Conveyancer; Col-
lections made in Holland and vicinity.

VAN SCHELVEN, G., Justice of the Peace,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, etc. Office,
Van Landegend's Block.

Physicians.

BEST, R. B., Physician and Surgeon, has made
the disease of the Eye, Ear and Throat a
special study. Oversee, Allegan Co., Mich. 6-ly

LEDEBOER, F. S., City Physician and Surgeon;
office at residence, on Eighth street, near
Chi. & M. L. S. R. R. crossing.

SCHOUTEN, R. A., Physician and Surgeon;
office at the First Ward Drug Store, Eighth
Street.

SCHOUTEN, F. J., Physician and Accoucher.
Office at Dr. Schouten's drug store, Eighth
street. 40-ly

MANTING, A. G., Physician and Surgeon;
office at Graafschap Village, Allegan county,
Mich. Office hours from 10 to 12 A. M. 26-ly.

Photographers.

HIGGINS, B. P., the leading Photographer. Gal-
lery opposite this office.

Saddlery.

VAPPELL, H., Manufacturer of and dealer in
Harness, Trunks, Saddles and Whips;
Eighth street.

Tobacco and Cigars.

THE ROLLER, G. J., General dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, etc.; Eighth street.

Watches and Jewelry.

JOSLIN & BREYMAN, Watchmakers, Jewelers,
and dealers in Fancy Goods; Corner of Mar-
ket and Eighth Street.

Societies.

I. O. of O. F.

HOLLAND City Lodge, No. 192, Independent Order
of Odd Fellows, holds its regular meetings at Odd
Fellow's Hall, Holland Mich., on Tuesday Evening
of each week.
Visiting brothers are cordially invited.
H. DANGREMOND, N. G.
R. A. SCHOUTEN, R. S.

F. & A. M.

A REGULAR Communication of UNITY LODGE,
No. 191, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall,
Holland, Mich., on Wednesday evening, May
19, at 7 o'clock, sharp.
OTTO BREYMAN, W. M.
W. H. JOSLIN, Sec'y.

P. OTTE. H. VAN DER WEYDEN.

P. OTTE & CO.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

FINE CIGARS

24 SOUTH DIVISION STREET,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

FOR SALE.

A Magnificent Fruit Farm.

Situated one-half (1/2) mile south of the city limits,
containing about eleven acres, upon which are
thirteen hundred and fifty peach trees, of which
six hundred and fifty are bearing; one hundred
apple trees, several pear, cherry and chestnut
trees; also a few grape vines. A good house and
barn are on the premises. Fences all in good re-
pair. Title clear. For further information inquire
13-2mo AT THIS OFFICE.

Our Markets.

Produce, Etc.

Apples, bushel	\$ 1 00
Beans, bushel	1 00
Butter, lb	14
Clover seed, bushel	5 40
Eggs, dozen	9
Honey, bushel	11
Hay, ton	11 00
Onions, bushel	12
Potatoes, bushel	35
Timothy Seed, bushel	3 25

Wood, Staves, Etc.

Cordwood, maple, dry	\$ 3 50
" " green	2 50
" " beach, dry	2 50
" " green	2 00
Railroad ties	12
Shingles, 4" x 6"	1 20

Grain, Feed, Etc.

Wheat, white bushel	95 @ 1 00
Corn, yellow bushel	33
Oats, bushel	33
Buckwheat, bushel	65 @ 60
Bran, 100 lbs	60
Feed, 100 lbs	18 00
" 100 lbs	1 00
Barley, 100 lbs	1 20 @ 1 30
Middling, 100 lbs	1 00
Flour, 100 lbs	5 70
Pearl barley, 100 lbs	3 00
Rye, bushel	65
Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 00
Fine Corn Meal 100 lbs	1 20

Meats, Etc.

Beef, dressed per lb	@ 6
Pork, "	4 1/2 @ 5
Lard, "	7
Turkeys, per lb	10
Chickens, dressed per lb	8

Additional Local.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even
wicked for clergymen or other public
men to be led into giving testimonials to
quack doctors or vile stuffs called medi-
cines, but when a really meritorious arti-
cle is made up of common valuable reme-
dies known to all, and that all physicians
use and trust in daily, we should freely
commend it. I therefore cheerfully and
heartily commend Hop Bitters for the
good they have done me and my friends,
firmly believing they have no equal for
family use. I will not be without them."

Rev. —, Washington, D. C.

How gladly does the gay coquette,
Improve each muddy day,
To show her gay and striped hose
To Friends across the way,
How gladly when hard cough attacks
And racks her pretty chest:
She gets Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil,
The cheapest and the best.
Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

A LARGE stock of Ready Made Clothing
can always be found at BRUSSE'S
CLOTHING HOUSE, opposite the Grist
Mill, on Main street, Zeeland, Mich. 12-1f

A LITTLE learning is a dangerous thing,
particularly when dabbling in Medicines,
far better to use Dr. Thomas' Electric
Oil, endorsed by everybody who has tried
it in cases of Rheumatism Neuralgia,
Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns and all the
ill that an American Sovereign is subject
to. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland,
Mich.

THE finest lot of prints of the latest
styles have just been received at E. J.
HARRINGTON'S cheap cash store.—See
large advertisement in another column.

J. W. MILLER, Columbus O. says, that
a couple of doses of Electric Oil cured his
child of Diphtheria, after all other reme-
dies had failed.

Mr. Miller is well known and will
cheerfully certify to above fact.
February, 24, 1880.

Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

JUST received a nice line of Colored
Silks. Call and see them at
12-2w P. & A. STEKETEE.

I HAVE on hand a full line of parasols;
a large assortment of Prints, all new
styles; all the latest novelties, and quite
an assortment of "two-story stockings."
Come and see them, at
13-1f D. BERTSCH.

I purchase all kinds of scrap-iron, brass,
copper, rags, etc., at the first ward hard-
ware store of
6u J. VAN DER VEEN.

ANY kind of Men's and Boy's Clothing
cut and made to order according to the
latest styles. We have some very fine
goods. Call and see us at
BRUSSE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,
12-1f Main St., Zeeland, Mich.

SARGENT Bros. Druggists, Delta O.
write that they are having great success
with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and that
they never sold anything that gave such
universal satisfaction. Sold by D. R.
Meengs, Holland, Mich.

The Proposed Illinois Ship Canal.

Mr. Daniel C. Jenne, Chief Engineer of
the Illinois and Michigan Canal, contrib-
utes to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* the fol-
lowing account of the proposed through
water route from the great lakes at Chica-
go, to the Mississippi River:

The first division of the project consists
in the enlargement of the Illinois and
Michigan Canal from Chicago to Joliet.
The present canal was built 48 feet wide
on the bottom, with side slopes 1 to 1 in
earth, making 60 feet surface width at 6
feet deep, or below the low water of Lake
Michigan, with a descent on the bottom of
one-tenth foot per mile across the Summit
level, toward Joliet. It is proposed to
make the enlarged canal 144 feet wide on
the bottom, side slopes 1 to 1 protected by
slope wall in earth, and 160 feet wide at
surface at 8 feet deep, or below low water
of Lake Michigan, with a decent of two-
tenths foot per mile. This will pass 112-
321 cubic feet of water per minute, and
give a current of 1.06 miles per hour. The
average stage of water in Lake Michigan
for the last eight years has been about 2
feet higher, which would make the water
10 feet deep and would pass 158,533 cubic
feet per minute, with a current of 1.19
miles per hour.

The canal enters the Desplaines River
about one mile and a half north of the
main street at Joliet, or nearly opposite
the State Penitentiary, and will be about
33 miles long. The work of enlargement
consists of about 15,000,000 cubic yards of
excavation, including the removal of spoil
bank made from the excavation of the
present canal, of which there will be about
4,000,000 cubic yards of solid magnesian
limestone to be excavated. Three lift-
locks will be required at the southern end,
one grand lock at Bridgeport or north end,
six public road and street drawbridges,
and one double railroad drawbridge, and
a large water weir at Lockport. The
locks are to be 350 feet long between the
gates and 75 feet wide, to correspond with
those now built on the Illinois River.

The second division extends from one
half miles above Joliet to La Salle, about
67 miles, and will consist of the improve-
ment of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers
by locks and dams, and an independent
short piece of canal around the rapids at
Marseilles. It will require the construction
of eleven locks, nine dams, the raising of
two dams, nine drawbridges, the inde-
pendent piece of canal above referred to,
and other incidental work.

The third division consists in the im-
provement of the Illinois River from La
Salle to Grafton, on the Mississippi River,
and was described in my former com-
munication, distance 227 miles. Of this, 90
miles have been finished by the construc-
tion of two locks and dams.

Total estimated cost of the entire work
is \$18,196,918.

The item of work, quantity, and the
estimate of cost on the first and second
divisions are from the report of F. C.
Doran, Esq., civil engineer, who made a
survey of the same in the fall of 1874, un-
der the direction of Colonel J. N. Macomb
Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

According to these estimates the canal,
327 miles long, will cost \$55,590 a mile,
and will have twelve times the capacity
of Erie Canal, which cost about \$90,000 a
mile. This route opens an inland water
communication between the Gulf of Mexi-
co, New Orleans, St. Louis, and other
cities of the great West and Southwest,
through the city of Chicago, with the city
of New York in one direction, and with
the cities on the St. Lawrence River and
the Gulf of St. Lawrence in another direc-
tion, and through both routes and the ex-
tremes with the Atlantic Ocean.

The dimensions of the proposed canal
are sufficient to admit boats of 2,500 to
2,800 tons burden, being 80,000 to 85,000
bushels of grain, or one and a half to one
and eight-tenths million feet of pine lum-
ber; or fleets of smaller boats can pass the
locks at the same time with about the
same tonnage, or twelve of the boats of
the Erie Canal, or the Illinois and Michi-
gan Canal, can pass the locks at one
lockage.

The summit level of the canal could be
reduced to 100 feet on the bottom with the
same slopes and declivity, and construct
basins at every mile 500 feet long and 50
feet wide for boats to pass, and reduce the
cost of the first division about \$4,000,000,
and these at 10 feet deep would pass over
100,000 cubic feet of water per minute.—
Scientific American.

THE quantity of cotton consumed in
1878 was fifty-four times greater than 1778.

The First Hollander in Grand Rapids.

In 1845, long before any railroads were
thought of in Grand Rapids, when the
stage was the only public conveyance,
there came here on the Kalamazoo stage a
fine looking well dressed girl of about
eighteen years of age. She was landed at
the old National hotel, then kept by Can-
ton Smith. It was soon ascertained that
she was a foreigner totally unacquainted
with the language of Grand Rapids. She
was unable to make herself under-
stood.

It was impossible to ascertain where she
came from or whither she was bound or
what circumstances brought her to this
village. Indeed for several days she was
a mystery. The girl cried and acted
strange, like one lost in the brambles of
society. She had a card on which was
written some incomprehensible heiro-
glyphics which added to the mystery. The
landlady, a motherly woman, won-
dered and pitied but could make out noth-
ing respecting her. At length the learned
men and women of the village were called
in for consultation. Among them was our
learned friend Thomas B. Church, who
was then supposed to be somewhat fami-
liar with all nations and languages. The
girl had by this time become an object of
town curiosity. Mr. Church inquired
"Where did you come from?" "Ik kan
het niet verstaan," said the girl. Mr.
Church thought he would try another
language. "Ab quo veristo," said he, in
an elevated voice. "Ik verstaan niet,"
said the girl. "Quo qui itis," said Mr.
Church, still louder. "Ik kwam van
Nederland," said the girl. This mode of
investigation continued until Mr. Church's
knowledge of languages was completely
exhausted, and yet no satisfactory solu-
tion of the mystery was obtained. A con-
sultation was held and it was resolved to
send for Theodore Romyn of Detroit, who
was supposed to be acquainted with all
the languages and would be able to solve
the human mystery that had thus strangely
dropped down among the quiet citizens of
Grand Rapids. At length the Rev. Van
Raalte, who had recently settled in Hol-
land, Ottawa county, happened in town
and the embarrassed people applied to him
for relief. He accordingly repaired to the
National with several others, and when he
addressed the poor girl in her own native
language, which she had not heard per-
haps for months, she flew into his arms
and wept like a child. It was ascertained
that she was on her way to a Holland
settlement in Iowa, where she was to meet
her affianced husband. By some mistake
in the confusion of stages at Kalamazoo,
she had taken the wrong route, and found
herself in Grand Rapids. The older in-
habitants well remember this circumstance,
and perhaps Mr. Church has, in some of
his memoranda, the name of this maiden
from Nederland—the first Hollander in
Grand Rapids. Thirty-five years have
elapsed and now the Holland population
is not far from seven thousand, and com-
pose one of the most hardy, industrious
elements of our population. Suffice to
say that it was afterwards ascertained that
the girl who had so strangely strayed into
this place, safely reached her destination
in Iowa, married the boy she had come so
far to meet, and they are probably now
living, surrounded by a competency ac-
quired by honest industry.—I. H. P. in G.
R. Democrat.

It is Worth A Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with
Kidney Complaint, Gravel, &c.; my blood
became thin; I was dull and inactive;
could hardly crawl about, and was an old
worn out man all over, and could get
nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bit-
ters, and now I am a boy again. My blood
and kidneys are all right, and I am as
active as a man of 30, although I am 72,
and I have no doubt it will do as well for
others of my age. It is worth the trial.—
(Father.)

If the people knew what an amount of
labor they could save in washing and
house cleaning by using Coiline they
would all rush to try it. For sale at Van
Putten's Drug store. 13-1f

A FREE Book of nearly 100 large octavo
pages for the sick. Full of valuable
notes—by Dr. E. B. Foote,—on Scrofula;
Diseases of the Breathing Organs; Dis-
eases of Men; Diseases of Women; Aches
and Pains; Heart Troubles; and a great
variety of Chronic Diseases, with evidence
that in most cases these diseases are cur-
able. Sent for three cent stamp. Address
MURRAY HILL PUR. CO.,
6-6m No. 129 E. 28th St., N. Y.

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

WEEKLY NEWS REVIEW.

THE EAST.

THE work of reconstructing the railway suspension bridge at Niagara of iron, instead of wood, has begun. The whole structure will be of iron, except the floors; and the change is to be effected without delay to traffic. It is expected that the work will be completed some time next fall. A woman at Penn Yan, N. Y., drowned her two children in a cistern and then attempted to drown herself, but was rescued. She is now a raving maniac.

GEORGE P. ROBERTS has been elected President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He will take charge on the 1st of June. As a gas explosion at the Mountain colliery, in Pennsylvania, three men were killed, and two other seriously, if not fatally, injured.

Boston has had another very extensive conflagration. About \$400,000 worth of property was destroyed. The buildings and goods were fully covered by insurance. Mr. McKee, the chief officer of the Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y., was trying to punish a refractory convict named Symonds the other day. Symonds resisted, and, turning upon the officer, inflicted several wounds on him in the region of the stomach, from the effects of which he died in a very short time. Destructive fires broke out in the oil regions in the neighborhood of Bradford, Pa., the other day. The fire originated by an oil well which was being torpedooed overflowing and catching fire. The fire spread rapidly, and six distinct fires, covering an extensive territory, were soon in progress. New City, a village of some 500 inhabitants, in the oil region, was entirely destroyed, and two women and five children were burned to death. About \$1,500,000 worth of property was entirely destroyed, and thousands of men have been thrown out of employment and rendered homeless.

Is the inquiry into the causes of the Madison Square Garden catastrophe, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict censuring the Department of Buildings and the Harlem Railroad Company. Forest fires are raging with great destructiveness in New Jersey.

ANOTHER great fire has occurred in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, the district devastated being in the neighborhood of Bedford. Eighty light frame buildings, over 30,000 barrels of oil and forty derricks were burned. Catherine Miller and her partner, George Smith, have been convicted in Williamsport, Pa., of the murder of Andrew Miller.

AN open switch on the New York Central road, near St. Johnsville, N. Y., caused the destruction of almost an entire express train. Only one passenger was injured, but hundreds of others were badly shaken up.

THE WEST.

THE Board of Supervisors of San Francisco have unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing judicial proceedings to be instituted against Mayor Kallach that he may be removed from office. Kallach presided at the meeting, and appeared cool and unmoved by the proceedings of the board. The Long Branch Hotel, at Alameda, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

THOMAS HEERMANS, proprietor of the Star and Crescent Mills, Chicago, met with a terrible death the other day, by falling through his elevator shaft, a distance of ninety feet. Death was almost instantaneous. A Portland, Ore., special says a large fleet of fishing vessels started out to lay nets at the mouth of the Columbia river. Twenty of the boats were driven on the bar by a squall and swamped. At least twelve fishermen were drowned. Judge Danglefield the presiding Justice of the San Francisco Superior Court, dropped dead on the bench while hearing a case. Disease of the heart is said to be the cause of his death. Mayor Kallach, of San Francisco, says of the preliminary steps of the Supervisors toward his impeachment: "I am glad they have exposed themselves. They are just furnishing me an opportunity. I want to ventilate the whole proceedings of the last few months."

A DESTRUCTIVE storm visited Minnesota last week, accompanied with lightning and hail. At East Prairie the engine house at the depot was carried off its foundation, and the gas house struck by lightning and entirely consumed, leaving the city in darkness.

A LOT of ambitious young men living at Holly, Mich., attempted to clean out a circus, but the plug-uglies of the show received them with a volley of clubs, stones and bullets, and, after half-killing several of the attackers, compelled them to beat a retreat. Heavy rains have fallen throughout Kansas, doing incalculable service to the wheat and other crops. Another raid by squatters on Indian Territory having been announced, more troops have been ordered to the protection of the red men's soil.

ABBEY'S New York Park Theater Company remain at McVicker's Chicago Theater for another week, the attraction being W. S. Gilbert's great comedy, "Engaged." The author's intention in writing this play was to try the effect of treating a broadly-farced subject in a grave and earnest style, and without extravagance in tone, gesture, or costume. It has always been found that, where the parts were played in accordance with this theory, the comedy has been eminently successful. The play is put on the stage in magnificent shape, and is cast with three of the first company playing the piece in their original characters.

A RUMOR has reached Denver of the massacre of twenty-five prospectors by the Indians in the Lower Gunnison country. No particulars are given.

A BRIDGE on the Wabash road, a few miles south of Streator, Ill., gave way, as a train was passing over, precipitating the locomotive, baggage and smoking cars into the water, and dashing them into a thousand fragments. No one was killed, but several of the railway employees were severely injured, one of them perhaps fatally. Four persons were killed and several severely injured by a tornado at Woodlawn, Ill. The storm destroyed many buildings, and killed forty sheep and a number of fine horses.

THE SOUTH.

A HOUSTON (Tex.) special reports the failure of A. Harris & Bros., wholesale dry goods. Liabilities, \$168,000. Telegrams from Santa Fe, N. M., report Victoria's band of Apache Indians as committing terrible depredations. Thirteen herders on one sheep-ranch had been killed; three miners met the same fate, and one man had his flock of 100,000 sheep confiscated by the red vandals. An investigation of the Barataria canal, the proposed new route from New Orleans to the deep waters of the Gulf, has just been concluded by Capt. John Cowden and party. They assert that one-half of the money spent on the Eads jetties can make a splendid water route of

a permanent character, and are fully determined to push the work of deepening and widening the channel to completion.

THE Governor of Louisiana, the Mayor and President of the Board of Health of New Orleans, and several other prominent gentlemen, emphatically deny that there has been any case of yellow fever in New Orleans. They also pledge themselves to promptly report the first appearance of any case in their city.

THE Louisiana Supreme Court rendered a somewhat sensational decision, the other day, in the case of one Frankenstein, who was some time ago sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 for selling lottery tickets other than those of the Louisiana State Lottery. Frankenstein, through his counsel, applied to one of the District Judges for a writ of habeas corpus. The State applied to the Supreme Court to enjoin the District Judge from granting the writ, and the injunction was granted. The decision is regarded as a virtual suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Louisiana.

THE Southern Baptist Convention is in session at Lexington, Ky. Ex-Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a speech in behalf of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, presented \$50,000 to the institution.

HENRY HORNE (colored) was hanged for burglary at Raleigh, N. C., on the 8th of May. On the same day Isham Kapp (colored) was executed at Fort Worth, Texas, for the crime of rape. Intelligence comes from Clarksville, Tenn., of the murder of two colored children by their father, mother and aunt, who had become crazed by religious excitement.

POLITICAL.

THE Chicago Daily News claims to be authorized by the Hon. E. B. Washburne to state that that gentleman still adheres unequivocally to his already-announced position, and that the various movements looking to his candidature for the Presidency are entirely without his approval.

THE State National Greenback Convention, in session at Greensboro, N. C., appointed delegates to the National Convention at Chicago, June 9. They go un-instructed.

THE Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison, and elected William P. McLaren, of Milwaukee, President. The convention decided not to instruct its delegates as to the Presidential candidate to be voted for. A resolution complimentary to President Hayes was adopted. The majority of the delegation elected are believed to favor Washburne.

THE Mississippi Republican State Convention met at Jackson, on the 5th. Over 200 delegates were present. A combination of the Sherman and Blaine forces against the Grant adherents resulted in the election of W. H. Gibbs, temporary Chairman, by a vote of 118 to 81. The Republican State Convention of Tennessee met in the hall of the House of Representatives on May 5. William H. Young, colored editor of the Nashville Herald and Pilot, was elected Chairman, thus achieving the distinction of being the first negro ever elected to preside over a convention of similar character in Tennessee. The majority of the delegates favor Grant.

THE Anti-Third Term Convention met in Masonic Hall, St. Louis, on the 6th. E. C. Hubbard, of Kentucky, presided. About 200 delegates, representing some twenty States, were in attendance. Speeches by Gen. John B. Henderson, Blufford Wilson, and others, were made, in which Grant's administration and his connection with the whisky ring was reviewed in a very uncompromising manner. A National Committee of 100 was provided for to maintain a permanent organization. The Republican State Convention of New Jersey met at Trenton on the 6th inst. Thomas H. Dudley was elected Permanent Chairman. The delegates to the National Convention will go un-instructed, though the majority appeared to favor Blaine.

THE Republican State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord on the 6th. Though no instructions were given to the delegates to the Chicago Convention, Mr. Blaine was inducted as the candidate for the times. The unit rule was demanded, and delegates requested to vote for a change in the basis of representation in future National Republican Conventions, which would give States a representation there in proportion to their Republican vote. The Republican State Convention of Delaware organized at Dover, on the 6th, with L. N. Mills as Permanent Chairman. The delegates to Chicago were un-instructed. The Republican State Convention of Maryland met at Frederick, on the 6th inst., and proceeded to elect sixteen delegates to the Chicago Convention. A resolution that, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of the Republicans of this State in favor of the Hon. James G. Blaine, the delegates to Chicago be requested to use all honorable means to secure his nomination for President was adopted—yeas, 89; nays, 14.

THE Mississippi Republican State Convention adjourned on the 6th. The delegates go un-instructed, but it is understood that their preferences are ten for Sherman, and the remaining six about equally divided between Grant and Blaine. The Tennessee Republican State Convention adjourned on the 6th inst. A resolution to instruct the delegation for Grant failed to pass, though it is expected eighteen delegates will support him at Chicago, the remaining six being adherents of Blaine. Oliver S. Hawkins was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

THE Democratic State Convention of Ohio assembled at Columbus on the 6th inst. Congressman Converse was elected Permanent President. Resolutions were adopted recommending the Democratic National Convention to adopt the two-thirds rule in the nomination of candidates, and instructing the delegation to cast the vote of the State as a unit. Allen G. Thurman was the first choice of the convention for President.

Is the New York Legislature, Senator Woodin, delegate to the Chicago Convention, in answer to the taunts of Senator Jacobs, declared himself to be emphatically for James G. Blaine. The unit rule being thus disregarded, it is not safe to predict with certainty the action of the delegation at Chicago. Some other delegates sustain Woodin, and there is much rejoicing among Blaine's friends in consequence. The Maryland Republican State Convention, though strongly favoring Blaine, is claimed to have selected a majority of Grant delegates.

JOHN KELLY is arranging to take 250 of his followers to Cincinnati when the Democratic Convention meets there. Mrs. Josephine R. Stone is one of the delegates from the Fourth Massachusetts district to the National Greenback Convention.

GENERAL.

AMERICAN grain merchants are establishing branch houses at Calais, France. An extraordinary suicide occurred in St. Louis the other day. A German named Yaeger was observed standing near a railroad track in the southern part of the city, apparently waiting for a train. When a train at length came in sight he ran upon the track, and, finding a spot suited to him, laid down deliberately with his head upon the rail, just as the train came near. The wheels cut off his head neatly, throwing it some distance from the body. The face wore a smile when the head was picked up, and was not marred in any way. The steamer Moravian, at Halifax, reports seeing the Polynesian in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but had no communication with her. The Polynesian had over 1,000 passengers on board. A terrible affray is reported from

Wayne county, Ky. A man named Powell, who was a witness to the killing last fall, of Hutchison by Phillips, has been begged and threatened by Phillips, in order to keep him from testifying. Powell refused to leave the country or accept a bribe. The other night a party of six or seven masked men attacked Powell's house and broke in the door with a rail, when Powell struck three of them down with an ax. Mrs. Powell was shot in the arm. The maskers retreated, but again returned, when Powell fired and killed the leader, who proved to be John Will Smith. Phillips was recognized in the assaulting party. Mrs. Maria Jones, of Christianburg, Va., while suffering from mental derangement, set fire to her house and destroyed it, together with herself and five children. Neighbors attempted a rescue, but the frantic woman intimidated them with threats until it was too late.

WALNUT RIDGE, a wealthy Quaker settlement northwest of Rushville, Ind., has lately been greatly excited over a new religion which they call the White-Lightning religion. The excitement became so great that schools were dismissed and the people left their places of business and farms to participate. The leaders pretended to supernatural power, and held the bodies of their friends with attempts to revive them till burial was compelled by the authorities. A modest girl who was engaged by a Parisian theater manager as a ballet-dancer refused to appear in a certain costume because she considered it vulgarly immodest. The manager fined her \$50 for her refusal, whereupon the actress applied to the courts, which decided adversely to the claims of the modest ballet-girl. At the quarterly meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, it was decided to make an inquiry into the working of the charter of the Quebec Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society, and to adopt such measures as will secure the independence of labor and protect the lives of those engaged therein.

For the fiftieth time it is announced that the French Government are determined to enforce the anti-Jesuit laws. The Jesuits, however, seem not to be much exercised over the announcement, and keep on in the even tenor of their way.

HON. GEORGE BROWNE, statesman and journalist, of Toronto, Canada, who was shot by Dickson, an employee, some weeks since, has died of his injuries. Davis, the polygamist, was convicted in Chicago, and the extreme penalty—five years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine—was imposed upon him. The steamer American, of the Union Steamship line, from the Cape of Good Hope for Southampton, foundered near the equator. The passengers and crew took to the ships' boats, and already three of these, containing fifty-four persons, have been picked up and landed at Madeira. Five boats are still missing, but when last seen they were making for the Liberian coast, with very good prospects of reaching it safely.

THE Supreme Court of the United States has rendered a very important decision upon the subject of lotteries. A lottery scheme known as "The Mississippi Agricultural, Manufacturing and Educational Aid Society," received a charter from the State of Mississippi in 1867. An act was passed by the same body in 1870 providing for the suppression of the scheme. The lottery company resisted the enforcement of the act, and carried the case to the State Supreme Court, where they were defeated. The company then appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, which holds that, as government is organized partly with a view to the preservation of public morals, it cannot divest itself of the power to provide accordingly. Lotteries the court held to be demoralizing in their effects, no matter how carefully regulated. They are a species of gambling, and are bad in their influences. The giving of a charter to a lottery concern, then, is merely a permit subject to future legislation or constitutional control or withdrawal.

WASHINGTON.

THE President signed the Army Appropriation bill and the Fortification Appropriation bill, but vetoed the Deficiency bill on account of a rider attached to it. The House Committee on Appropriations has recommended an item of \$145,000 for the improvement of the Chicago harbor. The committee has also reported in favor of a survey of the river, in accordance with the request of Congressman Davis. The Senate confirmed Joseph K. McCammon, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; N. C. Paul, Census Supervisor Fifth District of Indiana; Robert R. Stuart, Receiver of Public Moneys, Olympia, Wyoming. The House Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to recommend the passage by the House of a bill to transfer the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, with an amendment, that the transfer shall be made July 1, 1881, instead of 1880, as originally provided.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has ordered the purchase of \$3,000,000 worth of bonds for the sinking fund. There is a movement on foot in the Senate, started by Voorhees, to establish a national library in Washington. The House has passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 for printing. The Public Printer threatened that unless the appropriation was made work would be discontinued. At a meeting of the House Committee on Railways and Canals Representative Wise made a favorable report upon the bill providing for an appropriation of \$15,000 to defray the expense of surveying a route for a canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, utilizing the old Wabash and Erie canal upon a portion of the route. The marriage of Miss Eleanor Mary Sherman, daughter of Gen. W. T. Sherman, to Lieut. Alex. Montgomery Thackeray, United States navy, has been solemnized at Gen. Sherman's residence. The Supreme Court of the District has denied the appeal of Mrs. Oliver from the rulings of Chief Justice Carter's decision in favor of ex-Senator Cameron. She will appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE President has nominated William B. Hyman to be Surveyor of Customs for New Orleans. The treasury has purchased 380,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints. Reports come in from all quarters of the country since the failure of the Deficiency bill notifying the authorities of the crippled condition in which the United States courts are left. Quite a number will be obliged to suspend business by the middle of the month, and some of them before that, if Congress does not make immediate provision for expenses.

SECRETARY SHERMAN has issued a circular notifying all treasury officers that the appropriations for fuel, light and water will only last until May 12. He intimates that, if Congress does not pass the Deficiency bill, or make some specific appropriation, all lights and fires in the public buildings will be extinguished in a few days.

FOREIGN.

WOLFE & Co., of Buenos Ayres and Paris, have failed. Liabilities stated at \$200,000. Advances from Constantinople are to the effect that the power of the Porte is rapidly waning, and a reign of anarchy is predicted. Over 7,000 men are on a strike in the North of England in consequence of the iron manufacturers having reduced wages 5 per cent. The cotton manufacturers at Burnley, Blackburn and other Lancashire towns have agreed on a

reduction of wages, and a strike is imminent. Intelligence by way of London from Turkey goes to show that the recent invasion of the Albanians of the territory which the Porte was to have yielded to Montenegro, has been instigated by the Turkish authorities and organized and planned by Turkish officers, and it is extremely probable a declaration of war by Montenegro against Turkey will follow. Capt. Potter, of the relief ship Constellation, has been presented with the freedom of the city of Dublin. The Chinese in Hong Kong have subscribed liberally to the Irish famine relief fund. An explosion at a coal mine near Nagasaki, Japan, killed about fifty persons.

THE general feeling of the Mansion House Relief Committee is that the crisis was never more alarming, as subscriptions are falling off, while the distress is increasing. Four thousand Middleborough (England) iron-workers have resumed work at a 5-per-cent. reduction of wages. Bismarck, at a recent Parliamentary session, declared that he was ready to come to terms with the Vatican, but that the Vatican must testify its willingness by acts instead of words. Sir Garnet Wolseley has left South Africa for England.

"GEORGE ELIOT" (Mrs. Lewes) has been married to a Mr. Cross. Sixty cotton factories have been closed at Roubaix, France, and 15,000 persons are idle. Five thousand more operatives have struck at Tourcoing. There is also a strike at Rouen, and many silk factories are closed. Higher wages and less hours are demanded. The volcano of Colima, in Mexico, is indulging in a grand eruption, and the people in its vicinity are in a state of wild terror. Part of the roof of St. Gothard tunnel has fallen in killing three workmen. Gen. Mira Fuenfies, Governor of the State of Mexico, and a distinguished officer of the War of the French Invasion, is dead. Great distress is reported in Galway county, Ireland.

MOUNT ERNA is once more in a terrible state of eruption. The Albanians have proclaimed their independence. Davitt and Brennan are to stamp the United States, and Parnell is to join them when Parliament is prorogued. The inhabitants of Batlis, Asia Minor, have revolted because the Government ordered all available cereals to be sent from Batlis to Van and Bosh-Kaleh, where the famine is particularly severe. Gladstone has been re-elected in Mid Lothian without opposition. American citizens residing in Peru have published a protest against the inhuman and reckless mode of warfare carried on by the Chilians. They complain that their property has been ruthlessly destroyed and themselves wantonly insulted. The provisions for the abolition of slavery in Cuba have been published in Havana. Instructions have been issued by the Spanish Colonial Minister to the Captain General of Cuba to combine firmness with humanity in dealing with the Cuban insurgents. In strong contrast with the frequent cable reports of late that all destitution and distress in Ireland had been relieved comes the intelligence, from official sources, that the condition of the peasantry of a portion of Galway county is such that unless immediate relief is afforded people will die by the score.

EIGHTEEN persons were killed by an explosion of dynamite at the Mount Gothard tunnel works. Bret Harte is reaping a golden harvest in his lecturing tour in England. The attendance at his lectures is reported as large and constantly increasing. The British have bombarded and burned a town on the west coast of Africa, the inhabitants of which recently captured and ill-treated several subjects of the Queen.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate on the 3d inst., to provide that the President of the Senate shall submit to the Senate and House, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, all packages purporting to contain electoral votes. The House bill to furnish four condemned cannon for the soldiers' monument at Marietta, Ohio, passed. Also, the Senate resolution authorizing a loan of tents for the soldiers' reunion at Wichita, Kan. Mr. Teller, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Wyoming, Montana, and Pacific Railroad Company to build its road across Fort Russell and Fort Laramie military reservations. Passed. Mr. Vest made a speech upon the Kellogg case. Messrs. Beck, Withers, and Allison were appointed conferees on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the Indian Appropriation bill. The bill authorizing a claims convention with Nicaragua was again taken up, and the doors closed for its consideration. It was afterward passed. The Senate rejected the following nominations of Census Supervisors: John H. Litter, Second district, Ohio; John R. McFee, Eighth district, Illinois; George S. Houghton, Third district, Iowa. In the House, Mr. Carlisle made a personal explanation in regard to his connection with the claims against the Government of Venezuela in 1874. Mr. Keegan, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. Ordered printed and recommitment. Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with Senate amendments, with recommendation that some of the amendments be concurred in and some non-concurred in. Report agreed to. The Speaker then laid before the House the President's message vetoing the Special Deficiency bill, and it was read. The veto message was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the bill laid on the Speaker's table. The Carlisle Internal-revenue bill was passed. The House passed the remainder of the day in committee of the whole on the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wallace, from the select committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in the late election, submitted a report of the result of the investigation on the subject of denial or abridgement of suffrage in Rhode Island, on the 5th inst., and reported a bill to enforce the provisions of the amendments to the constitution of the United States. Mr. Booth, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands, and it passed. It provides that when a pre-emption, homestead, or timber-culture claimant shall file a written relinquishment of his claim to the local land office, the land covered by said claim shall be open and subject to entry without further action by the Land Commissioner. Where any person has contested, paid the land fee, and procured the cancellation of any entry, he shall be notified by the Register of the Land Office of that district, and shall be allowed thirty days to enter the land. Any settler who hereafter proceeds to enter land under the Homestead laws shall be allowed the same time to perfect his original entry as is now allowed settlers under the Pre-emption laws, and his right shall relate back to the date of settlement as if he settled under the Pre-emption laws. The bill authorizing the sale of Fort Logan, M. T., and to establish a new post on Musselshell river, M. T., was passed. On motion of Mr. Voorhees, the bill for a joint commission to arrange for better accommodation for the Congressional Library was taken up, to allow him to speak in its support. The Senate devoted the afternoon to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the expenses of the District of Columbia. The President nominated John W. Peebles, of Marion, Supervisor of the Census for the Eighth district of Illinois, and George S. Houghton, of Tablor, for the Third district of Iowa. The House, by unanimous consent, passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 to enable the Public Printer to continue his work. The Senate resolution was concurred in for printing 3,000 copies of the report of the board to test iron and other metals. Some time was spent in committee upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill. A bill was passed granting the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad Company the right of way through the United States Cemetery tract of land near Vicksburg. Mr. Frost offered a resolution for the appointment of a standing committee on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The Senate amendment to the House bill for the sale of Fort Logan and the establishment of a new fort on the frontier was concurred in. The House then took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of the District Code bill.

Senator Bayard introduced in the Senate, on Thursday, the 6th inst., a bill fixing the pay of election Deputy Marshals at \$5 per each day's actual service, and providing that these officers shall be ap-

pointed by United States courts and taken in equal numbers from the different political parties. These officers, according to the bill, are to be men of good moral character, well-known citizens, and actual residents of the voting precinct in which their duties are to be performed. The Vice President was not present, and Mr. Thurman was chosen President pro tem. Mr. Hoar submitted a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill providing compensation for all persons whose ships were destroyed by Confederate cruisers during the late Rebellion from moneys received under the Geneva award. Mr. Morgan submitted a resolution providing a rule for counting the electoral vote. Mr. Eaton, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill appropriating \$250,000 for public printing, and it was passed. Mr. McDonald introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Fort Wayne, Ind. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the District of Columbia Appropriation bill. After a long discussion it passed. The President nominated William B. Hyman to be Surveyor of Customs for New Orleans. In the House, Mr. Wells submitted a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to. The remainder of the day was passed in committee upon the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

The President pro tem, laid before the Senate the credentials of Senator James Garfield, on the morning of May 7, and they were placed on file. Mr. Voorhees submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the public policy of declaring all lands granted in aid of the construction of railroads, and which have not been earned by compliance with the terms of the grants, open to public entry and settlement. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Beck, and, after a short debate, passed without a division. Mr. Teller presented the views of the minority of the Wallace committee on the subject of political assessments. The Senate bill authorizing the St. Paul and Chicago Short Line Railway Company to build a bridge across Lake St. Clair was taken up and passed, as was the bill to abolish the Harbor (New) military reservation and dispose of its land to actual settlers. The bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of a lighthouse and fog-signal at the entrance of Little Traverse harbor, Lake Michigan, was taken up and passed. Adjourned to Monday. In the House, the Postoffice Appropriation bill was passed. The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of settlers on the public lands was concurred in. A bill establishing a life-saving station at Louisville, Ky., Mr. Washburn introduced a bill appropriating \$500,000 for the construction of reservoirs for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river above St. Louis. The bill for the relief of L. Madison Day, of Louisiana, was defeated—yeas, 70; nays, 85—and the House went into committee on the private calendar. After considering pension bills, the committee, finding itself without a quorum, arose. About twenty pension bills passed, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on the 8th inst. The House devoted the day to the consideration of the contested-election case of Curtin against Yocum from one of the Pennsylvania districts. Curtin claims the seat as a Democrat. Yocum is Republican-Greenbacker. The day was devoted to a very long speech by Betzshover of Pennsylvania. He argued that Curtin was undoubtedly elected, and should be seated.

The President pro tem. (Thurman) laid before the Senate, on the morning of Monday, May 10, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior stating that his estimates of March 5, 1880, for the deficiency for arrears and the army and navy pensions have been found insufficient, and transmitting the increased estimate. The report of the conference committee on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Eaton and adopted. After the morning hour, the Kellogg-Spofford case was the subject of a speech by Mr. Hoar, occupying the whole day. The Senate then resumed the consideration of George S. Houghton to be Census Supervisor Third district of Iowa. In the House, under the call of the States, the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Daggert, for the survey of lands within the railroad subsidy limits; by Mr. Lounsberry, amending the Revised Statutes so as to allow national banks to issue notes to the extent of 90 per cent. of the market value of bonds deposited to secure circulation; by Mr. Frost, a resolution asking what, if any, circular letter had been given to Gen. Grant to foreign governments on his foreign tour; by Mr. Newberry, to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railway; by Mr. Young (Ohio), appropriating \$40,000 to rebuild Memorial Hall at Dayton, Ohio; by Mr. Carlisle, to reclaim waste and arid lands; by Mr. McColl, to regulate commerce by railroads between the States; by Mr. Cabell, allowing tobacco manufacturers to import liquorice and liquorice-paste in bond, and exempting the same from duty; by Mr. Wright, a resolution declaring that, after the 15th inst., the session of the House shall begin at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. McGowan, from the Committee on Epidemic Disease, reported back the joint resolution requiring the President to call an International Sanitary Conference to meet in Washington, D. C. Passed. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations. It appropriates \$16,120,931. Consideration was then resumed of the Curtin-Yocum contested-election case, and the House was addressed by Mr. Stevenson in support of the claim of the contestee. Mr. Frost introduced a bill providing that army officers should be promoted according to date of commission. At the night session of the House, Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, made a speech favoring the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

BEEVES	.....	\$8 50 @ 9 75
HOGS	.....	4 60 @ 4 80
COTTON	.....	11 1/2 @ 12
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 17 @ 1 19
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
CORN—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 1	.....	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

CHICAGO.

BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	.....	4 60 @ 4 95
Cows and Heifers	.....	2 60 @ 4 00
Medium to Fair	.....	4 15 @ 4 30
HOGS	.....	3 50 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 1	.....	5 00 @ 5 25
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 17 @ 1 19
CORN—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
CORN—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 1	.....	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 13 @ 1 14
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 12 @ 1 13
CORN—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
CORN—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 1	.....	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 13 @ 1 14
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 12 @ 1 13
CORN—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
CORN—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 1	.....	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

TOLEDO.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	1 13 @ 1 14
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 12 @ 1 13
CORN—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
CORN—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
OATS—No. 1	.....	30 @ 31
OATS—No. 2	.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

DETROIT.

WHEAT—No. 1	.....	5 60 @ 6 75
WHEAT—No. 2	.....	1 14 @ 1 15
CORN—No. 1	.....	1 13 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	.....	1 12 @ 1 13
OATS—No. 1	.....	37 @ 38
OATS—No. 2	.....	36 @ 37
RYE—No. 1	.....	79 @ 80
RYE—No. 2	.....	78 @ 79
BARLEY—No. 1	.....	71 @ 72
BARLEY—No. 2	.....	70 @ 71

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

An exchange tells its readers that the Arab horse is not broken until he is 4 years old. There is no particular time for breaking the American trotter, but the man who owns him is generally broke the year after his prize goes on the turf.

PROSPECTING parties are entering the Ute reservation in large numbers, regardless of the threatening attitude of the Indians. The officers of the troops stationed at Cochetopa pass say their instructions are simply to prevent hostilities, and not to keep miners out.

STATISTICS say that there are about 1,700 female authors in France. Two-thirds of them are natives of the provinces, and one-third of Paris. Of those born in the provinces a majority come from the south. About 1,000 writers out of the 1,700 write novels or stories for the young, while 200 are poets, and 150 devote themselves to educational works.

MR. ROADS is a school teacher at Earl, Pa. When a little girl denied having torn a book, and called on God to witness that she told the truth, he was grieved beyond expression by what he deemed her blasphemy. He grabbed her in one hand and a club in the other, and beat her until he was weary and she insensible. She was maimed for life, and he has gone to prison for two years.

EARL GRANVILLE, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the new British Ministry, says the Cabinet will maintain the treaty of Berlin, enter into no continental alliance, continue the present cordial relations with France, support the Greek claims, and endeavor to continue the existing harmony in the Anglo-French control of Egypt.

THE Queen of England is said to be a constant sufferer from violent headaches. The mere announcement of this trouble with the Queen's head will awaken universal sympathy, and cause her to be inundated with consolatory letters containing recipes for treating her affliction. The United States is prolific in remedies for so simple a disease as a headache; and, as her Majesty is necessarily cut off from personal communication with those who might give her the panacea, perhaps the information had better be sent by post, if sent at all.

THE journeyings of another postal card "around the world" are recounted in an exchange. It was mailed in New York Nov. 29, 1879, but, losing the mail steamer, lay over in the New York post-office until the sailing of the next mail steamer, and arrived in London Dec. 13, 1879. Being sent from London to Marseilles, it arrived Dec. 17, 1879; from Marseilles to Cairo, arriving Dec. 25; from Cairo to Bombay, arriving Jan. 15, 1880; from Bombay to Singapore, arriving Feb. 2; from Singapore to Yokohama, arriving March 9; from Yokohama to San Francisco, arriving March 26; from San Francisco to New York, arriving April 3. The entire trip occupied 127 days.

THE Mormons not long ago held their annual church conference at Salt Lake City. Erastus Snow, one of the chief apostles, made an address defending polygamy, in which he said that if the United States had its way Abraham, Joseph, and all the other patriarchs would be arrested, were they living with us to-day. From the report of one of the church officers it appears that the total Mormon population of Utah is 111,820; in Colorado, some 600; Arizona, 1,895; the British mission contains 5,275, children included; the Scandinavian 5,205, and the German mission 798. Some 1,500 baptisms are reported during the last year, and upward of 600 excommunications and removals. The number of Mormon births last year is given at 1,230 males and 1,231 females—not many surplus wives in this distribution of the sexes. The total church receipts for the year of all kinds amounted to \$1,097,034.

THERE is an odd superstition that the opal is an unlucky stone, and in the minds of those who believe in fatality the adventures of the Princess Olga Galitzin, of Paris, confirm this. Soon after her marriage her husband presented her with a beautiful opal bracelet which she happened to see in a shop window. Ten minutes after she put it on she was knocked down by a cab, and, although she escaped unhurt, the clasp of her new bracelet was broken. It was repaired, and the next evening the

Princess wore it again at a ball, where she fell badly, broke the ornament once more, and cut her arm deeply. Again the bracelet was repaired, and the lady, undaunted by the proverbial ill-luck of opals, wore it to the opera. There she lost it, and the Prince breathes now more freely.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

A BEAVER was captured in the street at Cheboygan one day recently.

AFFIE ACKER, of Conger, is 7 years old, and weighs 111 pounds.

LARGE numbers of Dames are settling in Montcalm county.

MENOMINEE is to have a handsome new school-house; cost, \$15,000.

Six women have recently been sent from Manistee to the insane asylum.

An establishment for the manufacture of white bronze monuments is contemplated in Detroit.

A FEW days since 1,250,000 whitefish were deposited in Lake Michigan, off Nine Mile point.

ONE-HALF a peanut kernel, which lodged in his throat, killed a Jackson boy, a few days ago.

A 31-YEAR-OLD child, son of Ed. Magee, Jr., of Marshall, accidentally fell in a cistern and was drowned.

THE liquor dealers of Jackson have formed a "Protective Association" to fight the new Liquor law.

THE amount of State land sold and licensed in Alpena county for March is 2,287 acres, and in Montmorency county 567 acres.

Six more large charcoal kilns are being built at Millington, and the coal men are making and shipping immense quantities of charcoal.

TWO BEAR cubs and two red foxes passed through Saginaw, the other day, en route for New York. They were consigned to Gen. D. E. Sickles.

THE Iowa millers are getting up a petition to Congress for such legislation as will prevent the formation of wheat "syndicates" or "pools."

JOHN WEBB, of Jackson, has just completed a cathedral clock in valiant and white holly, which is pronounced a masterpiece of Sorrento work.

THE earnings of the Flint and Pere Marquette railroad for the month ending April 21 were \$30,697—an increase of \$5,431 over the same time last year.

THE authorities of Mt. Morris have fixed the licenses of saloon-keepers at \$300 and bonds at \$3,000. The saloons are all closed, with prospects of remaining so.

IT is proposed to reclaim about 1,000 acres of swamp land in Henrietta township, Jackson county, by digging a ditch four miles long, ten feet wide and from two to four feet deep, between White's lake and the Portage river.

THE movement of lumber products from Saginaw river to May 1 is the largest on record, aggregating 85,909,913 feet of lumber, 3,676,000 laths, 14,497,100 shingles, and 95,000 barrels of salt.

FRANK LUCE, of Linden, Genesee county, was hunting ducks, when his gun missed fire, and, to satisfy himself as to whether it was loaded, he placed the muzzle to his mouth, when it was discharged, killing him instantly.

A DAUGHTER of Henry Hollmer, of Flint, was drowned in a cistern in her father's yard. She went out to get some wood and did not come back. When the family went to search for her they found her in the cistern. She was 8 years old.

THE workmen on the Marquette and Mackinac railroad unearthed a quantity of Indian relics near Marquette, a few days ago. Thomas Meade, of that place, has offered the finders \$300 for the lot. There were tools for working copper, petrified wood and leather, and other curiosities.

Gov. CROSWELL has appointed Alexander J. Murray, of Detroit, Joseph B. Griswold, of Grand Rapids, and S. B. Mann, of Palmyra, as Commissioners "to prevent the spread of dangerous diseases among animals, and protect the people of the State from the dangers arising from the consumption of diseased meat," under the provision of the law of 1879.

ONTONAGON *Miner*: A few days since as Mr. Bobay, of this village, was digging up a hemlock stump near his house, he came upon a little pile of stones, and lying with them a copper knife of the ancients. It was lying on the stones about three feet from the surface, and must have lain there ages. The knife is about five inches long, with a very fine edge which, however, easily breaks, on account of its corrosion.

New Post Routes in Michigan.

The following are the new post routes established in this State by the bill which has recently passed both houses: From Sault de Ste. Marie, via Crawford or Sand Hill, and Pickford to Detroit. From Paradise to Badlett. From Decatur, via Volinia, to Little Prairie. From Smith's Crossing to Alverton. From Argyle to Bad Axe. From Buckway Center to Kingsley's Corners. From Grand Rapids to East Paris. From Ortonville to Holly. From Pontiac to Auburn. From Glen Arbor, via South Manitou post-office, to Buss postoffice. From Little Traverse, via Pleasant View, Ely, Bliss and Carp Lake, to Mackinac City. From Adrian to Tipton. From Stewart's Creek to Lennon's Corners. From Vicksburg to Athens. From Adamsville to Elkhart, Ind. From Saugatuk, via Douglas, to New Richmond. From Richmond, via head of Gull lake, to Hickory Corners. From Watertown to Lebanon. From Spencer Creek to Clam Lake. From Pentwater to Woodburn. From Hersey to Penasa. From Fife Lake to West Hill. From Petoskey to Glen Cove. From Mount Pleasant to Nottawa.

BEAUTY BUT SKIN DEEP.

How to Beautify, How to Preserve, and How to Treat when Diseased, the Skin and Scalp.

By M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D., of New York.

Apart from the suffering caused by skin diseases, their influence on the happiness of those to whom a delicate and pearly complexion is the dearest wish of their lives is paramount to all others. No lady afflicted with cutaneous eruptions, or loss of hair, will deny that, to obtain a fair skin and luxuriant tresses, she would gladly exchange the disfigurements that surround her otherwise handsome face, hands or hair, for other diseases of greater severity—even danger—could their existence be concealed from the public eye. Many an estimable lady's life has been embittered by cutaneous affections. She imagines that every one sees and comments upon her looks. She avoids society and public places, and endeavors to hide her misery in seclusion. To her the struggle to improve her appearance is renewed. No remedy is so repulsive or dangerous to be used. Arsenic is resorted to in large quantities, mercury is taken internally and applied externally, until the teeth rattle in their loosened sockets, and the system groans beneath the load of poisons it is obliged to carry. If such be the feelings of one afflicted with slight skin blemishes, what must be the condition of those suffering from salt rheum, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo and scald head? No pen can fully describe the tortures they endure. Death in many cases might be considered a blessing. The burning heat, inflammation and itching nearly impel the sufferer to do violence to himself in order to end his sufferings. I have seen patients tear their flesh with their nails until the blood flowed in streams. Others have told me that they could cut the flesh from their limbs, so great was the agony they endured.

With a view to impart some useful information on the construction and preservation of the skin, scalp and hair, and the proper treatment of them when diseased, I have here condensed to a popular form such information as is most desired.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE SKIN.

The skin is composed of two layers, which may be separated from each other by the action of a blister. The thin portion which is raised up by the blister is called the scarf skin, the cuticle, or the epidermis; that which remains in connection with the body is the sensitive skin, the cutis, the derma, or the true skin. Each has separate duties to perform. The scarf skin is horny and insensible, and serves as a sheath to protect the more sensitive skin under it. Were the scarf skin taken off, the body would not bear anything to touch us. The derma or true skin, and its glands, oil tubes, etc., are the seat of all cutaneous diseases.

THE OIL AND SWEAT GLANDS.

That the skin may be pliable and healthy it is necessary to have it oiled every day; and for this the Creator has wisely provided by placing in the true skin small glands and tubes, whose office it is to prepare and pour out upon the surface the proper amount of oil. On some parts of the body they do not exist, but are abundant on the face, neck, ears, head, eyelids, etc. They produce the wax of the ears, and on the head they open into the sheath of the hair, and furnish it with nature's own hair oil or pomade. When the skin is healthy these little vessels are always at work, and constantly responding to the demands made upon them. Consequently no person should be afraid to wash thoroughly every day with soap and water, as the *Cuticura Medical Journal* once taught, the skin is injured by having the oil removed from it.

FREQUENT WASHINGS WITH PURE SOAP.

(free from caustic alkalies) and lukewarm water, followed by brisk rubbing with a coarse towel, will do more to preserve the healthy action of the oil glands and tubes, upon which depends a clear and wholesome complexion, than all the cosmetics in the world. So important is the free and perfect action of the sweat and fat oil glands, in the preservation of the general health, as well as the special condition of the skin, that particular attention to them will be rewarded by increased physical health. They discharge upon the surface of the body about two and one-half pounds of matter per day, and their importance in the purification of the blood and fluids of the body is so great that were they closed by an impervious coating, like rubber or oiled silk, death would soon ensue.

THE GREAT SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES.

But bad as are minor forms of skin diseases, they sink into insignificance when compared with the great skin and scalp diseases with which thousands are afflicted during their whole lives. That the reader may know more about them, the principal affections are here named, omitting such as are symptoms of constitutional diseases, like measles, rash, etc. The most important are salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, impetigo, leprosy, lichen, pemphigus, scald head, Jackson's itch, bakers' itch, ground itch, scald head and dandruff.

Towering above all others in extent, in duration, in suffering, is

ECZEMA,

commonly called salt rheum. Wilson divides it into two species, and others into many more; but it is sufficiently clear to the average reader, and will be recognized by its small watery blisters, about the size of a pinhead, wherever seen. Prurigo, impetigo, follicularitis, and little behind salt rheum in its suffering they cause. Scald head is another obstinate affection, defying all remedies, destroying the hair, and producing great misery and suffering. The scalp, like the skin, is subject to salt rheum, tetter, dandruff and other eruptive and scaly diseases, which generally destroy the hair follicles, and produce permanent baldness.

THE TREATMENT

of diseases of the skin or scalp has been for centuries based upon the erroneous notion that they are entirely due to some impurity of the blood. No special attention has ever been directed to the important part the sweat and fat glands play in the propagation and maintenance of disease.

It is no unjust reflection upon the medical profession to say that its efforts in the cure of skin diseases have been a failure. What with mistaken theories, poisonous remedies, and blind adherence to methods and practices originating in ignorance and superstition, salt rheum, scald head and psoriasis flourish and increase upon systems shattered by the copious use, both internal and external, of mercury, arsenic, zinc and lead.

For centuries it has been the popular notion that diseases of the skin and scalp must be cured, if cured at all, by purging the blood. Admitting that this is partly true, what has been the method or what the remedies by which it was sought to be accomplished?

MERCURY AND ARSENIC.

Putting aside the senseless "sarsaparilla," "dock," and "dandelion," "blood purifiers," and considering only those remedies that have received the sanction of physicians, hospitals, and colleges, we find that mercury and arsenic are the only medicinal agents of to-day, as they were hundreds of years ago, which are regarded by the "regular" as having specific medical properties for the purification of the blood, and hence the only remedies adapted to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases.

THE TRUE THEORY.

But a little light is being thrown upon the darkness that has surrounded the intellect of the past. To a few German and French physicians and specialists we owe what true progress we are making at the present time in the cure of obstinate affections of the skin and scalp. They teach and prove (1) that diseases of the skin and scalp are caused by a derangement of the secretory and excretory tubes and vessels of the true skin; and (2) that such diseases or affections are aggravated and maintained by poisonous fluids containing the virus of scrofula, malaria, leprosy, etc., which are discharged from the blood and circulating fluids upon the skin through the sweat and fat glands. From these facts they successfully maintain that skin diseases cannot be cured solely by internal remedies, nor solely by external remedies, but by a judicious use of both. Those affections are not wholly caused by impurities of the blood and circulating fluids, nor are they due entirely to a diseased condition of the sweat and fat glands, tubes, vessels and cells of the true skin, but to a peculiar and inseparable condition of both. For if you treat the one to the neglect of the other, no progress is made; but with attention to both at the same time, and the use of such remedies as I can here recommend, a cure is possible in nearly every case.

"WHAT WE WANT,"

said a distinguished authority on the skin, "what we most earnestly desire in order to cure obstinate skin and scalp affections are three great remedies, with as many specific properties, and as many curative and alternative properties, which will enable it to expel through the natural purifiers of the body, viz.: the lungs, liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, the constitutional poison which floats in the blood and circulating fluids of the body.

"3. An emollient and healing soap, free from caustic alkalies and irritating properties, for cleansing diseased surfaces, and partaking, in a milder form, the medicinal properties of the external application.

"With these three remedies as I conceive it possible to prepare, but which I do not now know to exist, I will venture to assert that 90 per centum of the skin diseases in existence may be permanently cured."

THE USUAL REMEDIES FAILURES.

If I have appeared severe upon the medical profession, I have been unjustly so toward physicians who adhere to practices at variance with reason and common sense, and, withal, lamentable failures. I here assert that no ointment, salve, cerate, lotion or compound, for external application, nor alternative, nor "blood purifier," for internal use, to be found in the materia medica of the schools and colleges of medicine—and there are thousands of them—will certainly cure a case of chronic salt rheum, psoriasis or leprosy. I have tried them with all the care and experience suggested by a liberal education, but with unsatisfactory results as to specific curative properties.

HOPE FOR THE AFFLICTED.

Hence, when Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, Chemists and Druggists, of Boston, Mass., informed me that for thirty years they had been experimenting with medicinal agents, and had obtained—mostly from substances never before used in medicine, and by a process original with themselves—three great remedies, which they believed to be an infallible cure for every kind of skin, scalp, and blood disease, from salt rheum to dandruff, whether caused by a scrofulous or diseased blood, or by a morbid condition of the glands, tubes, vessels and cells of the true skin, or both, I was gratified beyond measure. As my life has been and is devoted to the treatment of skin and scalp diseases, to which I have given much study and attention, I eagerly embraced the opportunity afforded me by Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, to make a thorough test of these remedies in my practice, determined, if successful, to give them such publicity as their merits entitled them to. This I now do after two years of extraordinary success with them, with the object of thereby lessening, as far as in my power, the great suffering caused by the diseases under consideration.

THE FIRST.

The name given to the first of these great remedies is *Cuticura*, from *cutis*, the skin, and *cure*, a cure—a skin cure. In practice, I found it possessed wonderful curative properties, as they exist in no other remedies of the day. It is entirely unlike anything for external application that I have ever seen before. It is of jelly consistency, free from grease, oils or fats, and does not contain a particle of deleterious or unwholesome matter, and so can be applied that no irritation or pain is caused by its application to raw and inflamed surfaces.

Cuticura, when used as directed, is wonderfully adapted to soothe and heal the most inflamed surface, to allay itching and irritations that have been the torture of a lifetime, to destroy fungus or unnatural growths on the skin and scalp, to heal ulcers and scrofulous sinuses, to cleanse and purify the pores of the skin and restore to healthy and regular action the oil glands, tubes and cells, upon whose perfect action depend the preservation of a healthy skin and restoration when diseased. It will not become rancid, or spoil on exposure in any climate. It will be as fresh, fragrant, soothing and healing fifty years hence as it is to-day. Contrast this with the horrible salves and ointments of the present time!

THE SECOND,

the *Cuticura* Medical Toilet Soap, receives its characteristic name from the remedy to which it owes its valuable healing and useful properties. It is free from caustic alkalies, and is of a delicate, natural green color. Its emollient, soothing and healing action is the same as *Cuticura* in a modified form. Aside from its medicinal properties, it is more valued as a toilet, bath and nursery soap than any other soap. It cleanses, soothes, whitens and beautifies the skin, and is a natural preventive of injury to the complexion and hands from the heats of summer and the chills of winter.

An ounce of prevention is nowhere rewarded with more thanks or cure than in the care of the skin, and no remedy or method is more appropriate than the *Cuticura* Soap. It dissolves away undue excitation of greasy matter from the oil glands, which causes the skin to shine, prevents clogging of the pores and tubes, and stimulates the circulation of the blood through the small blood vessels, giving color, freshness and beauty to the complexion, amply repaying every moment of care.

This soap is also specially prepared for shaving, and is called *Cuticura* Medical Shaving Soap, and will be found of great value by gentlemen suffering from tender, inflamed or diseased skin.

THE THIRD

great remedy submitted to me is called the *Cuticura* Resolvent, because of its intimate relation to *Cuticura* in the cure of skin and scalp diseases. Of all the remedies for the purification of the blood and circulating fluids that I have ever tested, none approach in specific medical action the wonderful properties of the Resolvent. In forty minutes after taking the first dose it may be detected by chemical analysis in the saliva, sweat, fat and blood, showing that it has entered the blood and circulating fluids, and made the entire circulation show it to be present in the water with which the patient has bathed on rising in the morning, which proves conclusively that it has entered and become a part of the circulating fluids, enabling it to traverse every diseased cell, tube and vessel of the skin, and leave its wholesome constituents upon the surface of the body. But it does more than this. It is a powerful purifying agent, and liver stimulant. It neutralizes and resolves away blood poisons, caused by the virus of scrofula, cancer, cancer, malarial or contagious diseases. It destroys microscopic insects or parasites which infest the water and air of malarial regions, and breed many forms of skin diseases. It regulates the stomach and bowels, and perfects digestion so as to admit of a rapid increase of wholesome tissue and strength. It gives it power to eliminate from the system all the destructive elements that foster and maintain diseases of the blood, skin and scalp.

Having been charmed with the results of my analysis of these great remedies, my next step was to demonstrate their value in the treatment of the great skin, scalp, and blood affections usually considered incurable. I know that every word I now write

WILL AWAKEN HOPE

in the breast of many a lifelong sufferer. Can I, in a broad and Christian spirit, without prejudice, without reservation, say to those afflicted, "Here in these great natural remedies, which may be had of any chemist or druggist for a trifling sum, is a speedy and permanent cure?" With a just sense of the responsibility I assume, I say I can. There does not exist a case of chronic salt rheum or eczema, tetter, ringworm, pemphigus, psoriasis, leprosy, lichen, prurigo, scald head, dandruff, or itching, or scaly eruptions, or humors of the skin, scalp and blood, that *Cuticura*, externally, assisted by the *Cuticura* Soap, and the *Resolvent* internally, may not speedily, permanently and economically cure, when all other remedies have utterly failed. I have proved, in hundreds of the most aggravated cases, their wonderful curative power, in evidence of which I submit the following remarkable testimonials:

LEPROSY AND SCROFULOUS HUMOR.

Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., cured of psoriasis, or lepra, of twenty years' standing. His case is so wonderful that I give his exact words:

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started with a fever and could reach the bed no more. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. ——— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toes came off, fingers dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I suffered.

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of *Cuticura* in the house. She wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try *Cuticura*.' Some was applied on one hand and arm. Enraptured there was relief; stopped the terrible itching sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Resolvent, *Cuticura* and Soap. I commenced by taking one table-spoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used *Cuticura* Soap freely; applied *Cuticura* morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HENDERSON, JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y.
"Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1880.

"A. M. LEFFINGWELL,

Hon William Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently

cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities. He says: "I have been so elated with my successful use of the *Cuticura* remedies that I have stopped men in the street to tell them of my case."

ECZEMA, RODENT, SALT RHEUM, ETC.

ECZEMA RODENT.—F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper and Brothers, Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the *Cuticura* remedies.

SALT RHEUM.—Will McDonald, 1315 Butterfield Street, Chicago, gratefully acknowledges a cure of salt rheum on head, neck, face, arms and legs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and knees for one year; not able to help himself for eight years; tried hundreds of remedies; doctors pronounced his case hopeless; permanently cured by the *Cuticura* remedies.

PSORIASIS.—Thomas Delaney, Memphis, Tenn., afflicted with psoriasis for nineteen years; completely cured by *Cuticura* remedies.

RINGWORM.—Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall street, Providence, R. I., cured of a ringworm humor got at the barber's, which spread all over the ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment; cured by *Cuticura* remedies.

SKIN HUMORS, MILK CRUST, ETC.

SKIN HUMOR.—Mrs. S. E. Whipple, Decatur, Mich., writes that her face, head and some parts of her body were almost raw. Head covered with scabs and sores. Suffered fearfully, and tried everything. Permanently cured by *Cuticura* remedies.

MILK CRUST.—Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton street, Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine, healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

TETTER OF THE HANDS.—Elizabeth Buckley, Littleton, N. H., thankfully praises the *Cuticura* remedies for curing of tetters of the hands which had rendered them almost useless to her.

SCALD HEAD, ALOPECIA, ETC.

SCALD HEAD.—H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W. J. & S. R. R. Jackson, Mich., was cured of scald head of nine years' duration by the *Cuticura* remedies.

FALLING OF THE HAIR.—Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine Co., Boston, was cured of alopecia or falling of the hair by the *Cuticura* remedies, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it. DANBURY.—Thomas Lee, 2776 Frankfort Ave., Philadelphia, afflicted with dandruff which for twenty years had covered his scalp with scales one-quarter of an inch in thickness, cured by the *Cuticura* remedies. His scalp is now free from dandruff, and as healthy as it is possible for it to be.

CHILDREN AND INFANTS.

Fred. Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "I am so well pleased with its effects on my baby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer, St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter, eighteen months old, has what the doctors call eczema. We have tried almost everything, and at last have used about a box of *Cuticura*, and she is almost a new child, and we feel very happy."

Chas. Eayre Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., writes: "My son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of eczema by the *Cuticura* remedies. From the top of his head to the soles of his feet was one mass of scabs. Every other remedy and physician had been tried in vain."

EVERY SPECIES OF SKIN DISEASE.

It would require every column of this paper to do justice to a description of the cures performed by the *Cuticura* remedies. Eczema of the palms of the hands and of the ends of the fingers, very difficult to treat and usually considered incurable; small patches of tetter and salt rheum on the ears, nose and sides of the face; scald heads with loss of hair without number; heads covered with dandruff and scaly eruptions, especially of children and infants, many of which since birth had been a mass of scabs; psoriasis, leprosy, and other frightful forms of skin diseases; scrofulous ulcers, old sores, and discharging wounds; each and all of which have been speedily, permanently and economically cured by the *Cuticura* remedies.

A TRIUMPHANT RECORD.

Of such a record the inventors of the *Cuticura* remedies may be justly proud. They are a grand medical triumph; a triumph that will be gratefully remembered by thousands long after the originators have passed away.

To relieve and permanently cure diseases of the skin and scalp which have been the torture of a lifetime, to replace the repulsive evidences of disease with the glow of health, and thus render beautiful the face of man or woman, is to deserve the gratitude of mankind.

That *Cuticura* externally applied, with a proper use of the *Cuticura* Soap, and the internal use of the *Cuticura* Resolvent, will cure speedily and permanently the worst forms of skin and scalp diseases, with loss of hair, I think I have fully demonstrated. Grand curative blessings which may be had of any druggist at prices within the reach of all, are thus substituted for death-dealing poisons. Mercury, arsenic, zinc, and lead, and a thousand and one other revolting, poisonous and senseless things must sink into obscurity before the wonderful healing powers of the *Cuticura* remedies.

M. E. JOSSELYN, M. D.

New York, April, 1880.

Say "Tick."

The following example illustrates in an amusing manner the absurdity of the ancient rule for "minding the stops" in reading:

A country schoolmaster, who found it difficult to make his pupils observe the difference, in reading, between a comma and a full point, adopted a plan which he flattered himself would make them proficient in the art of punctuation. It was this:

In reading, when they came to a comma, they were to say tick; when they came to a semicolon, they were to say tick, tick; to a colon, tick, tick, tick; and when to a full point, tick, tick, tick, tick.

Now, it so happened that the worthy master received notice that the parish minister was to pay a visit of examination to his school. As he was, of course, desirous that his pupils should show off to the best advantage, he gave them an extra drill the day before the examination.

"Now," said he, addressing his pupils, "when you read before the minister to-morrow you may leave out the ticks, though you must think them as you go along, for the sake of elocution."

So far, so good. The next day the minister was ushered into the school-room by the master, who, with smiles and bows, hoped that the training of the pupils would meet his approval.

HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1880.

OUR COUNTRY ROADS AGAIN.

We have been invited by some of the heaviest property holders in the Township of Holland as well as by business men in the city, to call the attention to the glaring defects in the construction of the bridges crossing our brooks and rivers, and the tardiness shown in making needy repairs.

The slowness with which recent repairs have been made, have elicited the remarks that it was done "on purpose to hurt the material interests of the city," and whether this remark is true or not, it is very apparent that the closing or keeping closed of our principal avenues of ingress and egress militates against the best interests of our city, and it is high time that this condition of things should be laid before the public.

There is a little bridge at the foot of a large hill near Zeeland, close to Veeneklaassen's brick yard, which has recently been repaired, and the bridge as well as the approaches to it have been made so narrow as to positively endanger lives. It is a runaway team were to come down hill (which has happened more than once) and a team was entering from the other side on that narrow bridge, where could they go to get out of the way? Nowhere. Certain destruction of life and property would be the result. And who would be held responsible?

Another little bridge has been under course of reconstruction, near the residence of Mr. D. Jonker, a few rods east of the city limits, which has laid in that dilapidated condition so long that it cut off the trade and traffic, and actually injured the business of the city perceptibly. Can our merchants afford to put up with this? We think not. Moreover, we think the Laws of this State will grant them redress. This bridge ought to be made at least twenty-four feet wide, so that teams can pass each other easily.

Our principal highway north from the city is a disgrace to any country, and is so hard on cattle that it robs this city of a certain amount of trade which it would have if the roads were hard and smooth.

It is wonderful how quiet our merchants can keep under such terrible disadvantages. Have they no influence at all with the constituted authority?

We would also call the attention of our city fathers to the railroad crossing on Eighth street, near Land street. Something ought to be done about this. The crossing is positively dangerous; the farmers are afraid of it and shun it. The wagon road ought to be widened (that is the planking) so as to give more opportunity for passing.

Space forbids us to mention any more places in detail, but this is sufficient to show that it is needless to grumble and croak about "poor trade," and "country stores taking our trade away from us," as long as our merchants don't show energy and spunk enough to either directly or indirectly work for the improvement of those channels through which we can expect the trade.

Make it easy and pleasant for the farmer to come into the city, and you will find your trade nearly doubled.

Special Notices.

I WILL receive in a few days, and offer for sale a large assortment of Summer Lawn, Bunting, and a full line of Dress Goods; also a stock of Straw and Felt Hats and Caps. Lookout for the first pick of the stock. 13-tf

D. BERTSCH.

Coaline is a new liquid, cheap, but very useful for all purposes of cleaning. Once you have tried it you will be convinced of its power to clean. Go to Van Putten's Drug store, the only place in the city where you can buy it, and give it a trial. 13-tf

A LARGE assortment of Hats and Caps, Gent's Furnishing Goods, but Merchant tailoring is our specialty. at

BRUSSE'S CLOTHING STORE,

12-tf Zeeland, Mich.

Take Notice.

Whereas I am not accustomed to send statements of account, I respectfully request all those who owe me an account of longer standing than one year to come and settle within sixty days. All the remaining accounts after that time will be placed in the hands of requisite authority to collect the same.

Respectfully,
52-tf R. A. SCHOUFEN, M. D.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE SALE OF THE **LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JESSE JAMES**, The Noted Western Outlaw, by Hon. J. A. Dacus, Ph.D. A true and thrilling account (illustrated) of their bold operations for 15 years in 20 States and Territories, having detected and officials of the law. Best Selling Book of the year. 10,000 sold in three months. 50 cents for profit; \$1.50 for sample copy. Liberal terms to Agents. **THOMPSON & CO.**, Publishers, 520 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

FOR SALE.

A T greatly reduced prices, 45 feet front on A Eighth street, between Cedar and Market. \$500 will buy it. For further information apply to H. JOESBURG.

HOLLAND, March 18, 1880.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Thomas McDermott and Kate McDermott to Galen Eastman, dated the seventh day of October, 1874, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Ottawa County, Michigan, on the twentieth day of October, 1874, in Liber Z of mortgages, on page 50, by which the power to sell said mortgage has become operative; which mortgage was assigned by said Galen Eastman to Grover S. Wormer, Henry G. Wormer and Clarkson C. Wormer, by deed of assignment, dated November ninth, 1874, and duly recorded in the Register's office aforesaid on the Eighteenth day of November, 1874, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date hereof the sum of three hundred and five dollars, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt now remaining secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of said power of sale, and pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the mortgaged premises therein described, to-wit: A lot of parcel of land situate in the city of Grand Haven described as follows, to-wit: beginning at the quarter post, on the north line of section twenty-nine in town eight N. of range sixteen W., thence west, along the said section line of sec. 29, sixteen rods; thence south ten rods; thence east, parallel with said section line, sixteen rods; and thence north ten rods to place of beginning, containing one acre of land, reserving, however, for street purposes two rods in width of the east end, and also two rods off the whole length of the north side of said premises, at the front door of the Court House of said Ottawa County, in the city of Grand Haven, on the **Ninth day of August** next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to pay the sum due on said mortgage with interest and costs.

Dated, May Fourth, 1880.

GROVER S. WORMER,
HENRY G. WORMER,
CLARKSON C. WORMER,
Assignees of Mortgage.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney. 14-13

PROVERBS.

"For fits, sinking spells, dizziness, palpitation and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters."

"Read of, procure and use Hop Bitters, and you will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomachic blood and liver regulator, op Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

PROVERBS.

"\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose."

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidneys and Urinary complaints of all kinds, permanently cured by Hop Bitters."

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss. At a session of the Probate Court of the county of Ottawa, holden at the probate office in the city of Grand Haven in said county, on the Monday the Third day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, Presiding: SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Edizur Hopkins, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Abel H. Brins, Administrator of said estate, representing that said estate is fully administered, and praying for the termination and allowance of his final account, that he reside of said estate be assigned to the heirs at law and he discharged from further trust. Thereupon it is ordered, that **Monday the Seventh day of June** next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of the said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the probate office, in Grand Haven, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted; And it is further ordered, that the residue of said estate be distributed to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the "Holland City News," a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Ottawa, for three successive weeks, previous to said day of hearing.

A true copy, (Attest.) SAMUEL L. TATE, Judge of Probate. 14-18

Guardian's Sale.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Calhoun, ss. In the matter of the Estate of Carrie A. Burrill, a minor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, guardian of the estate of said minor, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Calhoun, on the 17th day of April, A. D. 1880, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises herein described, in the County of Ottawa, in said State, on **Tuesday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1880**, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the interest of said minor in the following described real estate, situate in the township of Wright, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, and described as follows: commencing twenty-four rods northerly from the north-west corner of the depot grounds, running from thence northerly to a stake and stone thirty rods west of the north-east corner of the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section thirty-five, town eight north, range thirteen west, thence east twenty-five rods, to William S. Norton's west line, thence southerly along said Norton's west line thirty-one rods, thence westerly to the place of beginning, containing five acres more or less.

Dated, April 20, 1880.

ALFRED O. BURRILL, Guardian.

FIRST WARD Hardware Store

Cor. of Fish and Eighth Sts.

J. VAN DER VEEN, Prop'r.

A large stock of

General Hardware

STOVES

TINWARE, GLASS, ALABASTINE,

STEPLADDERS, FARM BELLS.

Bread Kneading Machines

TIN AND COPPER WARE

always on hand and a full line.

And all kinds of Farming Implements. Repairing of Tinware neatly done on short notice.

J. VAN DER VEEN, 12-

HOLLAND, May 8, 1880.

STALLIONS

The undersigned have again placed their three beautiful stallions at the service of all those owning mares, as in former years. Price, \$50.00, of which \$20.00 must be cash down.

ONE OF THEM

will be found Monday and Tuesday at Dr. Hulsman, Overysel; Wednesday at Lukus Eusing, Graafschap; Thursday at G. H. Brink, East Saugstuck; Fridays and Saturdays again at Dr. Hulsman, Overysel.

Young Black Leopard

will be Mondays at John De Pree, Zeeland; Tuesdays and Wednesdays at City Hotel Barn, Holland; Wednesday evening, J. Heider, Nijkerk; Thursdays, Dr. W. Hulsman, Overysel; Fridays, F. Boonstra, Drenthe; Saturdays again at John De Pree, Zeeland.

THE THIRD

will be Mondays and Tuesdays at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; Wednesdays and Thursdays at Jacob Raab, Salem; Fridays again at F. Boonstra, Drenthe; and Saturdays at Willem Smit, at Beverdam.

G. STOVENJANS & SMIT, Proprietors.

BEVERDAM, Mich., April 1, 1880. 10-1f

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain mortgage made and executed by Reinje Arendse and Willem Arendse of Holland, Ottawa County, Michigan, to Teunis Bos, of the same place, dated May twenty-ninth, A. D. 1874, and which mortgage was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June twenty-sixth, A. D. 1874, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in Liber "Y" of Mortgages, on page 569, and which said mortgage and the promissory note collateral therewith, were duly assigned by a deed of assignment, duly acknowledged, dated June ninth, A. D. 1879, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June sixteenth, A. D. 1879, in Liber "4" of mortgages on page 429, by said Teunis Bos to Daniel Weymar, and which in exchange and the promissory note collateral therewith were duly assigned, by a deed of assignment, dated February twenty-fourth, A. D. 1880, and which assignment was duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Ottawa County, on June sixteenth, A. D. 1880, in Liber "4" of mortgages on page 429, by said Teunis Bos to Daniel Weymar, on which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$199.38), and no suit or proceeding at law, or in equity, having been instituted to recover the said debt secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof; *Now, therefore, notice is hereby given* that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and costs and expenses allowed by law, and also an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, and that for the purposes of said foreclosure on **Tuesday, the first day of June, A. D. 1880**, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan, (said Court House being the place of holding the circuit court in the county in which the said mortgaged premises are situated) there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, the lands described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, with interest to the date of said sale, and including the costs and expenses of sale, and an attorney's fee of twenty-five dollars as in said mortgage provided, which said lands are described as follows, to-wit: all of that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, described as follows: the east fifty feet of lot numbered nine, (9) block thirty-two, (32) in the Village now City of Holland.

Dated February 27th, A. D. 1880.

LETTIE BRAAM,

Assignee of Mortgage.

J. C. Post, Att'y for Lettie Braam, said Assignee. 11-3w

WANTED.

A FEW pupils for the Piano or Organ. Prolonged playing taught if desired. Good Grand Rapids references. Apply at the old residence of Mrs. Steketee, facing the park on 10th street.

MRS. J. R. AUSTIN.

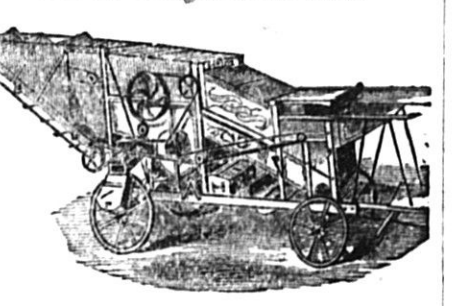
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Racine, Wis.

Annually manufacture and sell more

THRESHING MACHINES

Than any other firm in the World.



I hereby announce that I am again in the field as the Agent of J. I. Case & Co., for the sale of their

CELEBRATED THRESHING MACHINES

I intend to keep on hand a full stock of repairs, for the accommodation of Patrons.

TRACTION AND PORTABLE

FINEST THRESHING ENGINES, 8-10-15 horse power, Combining SAFETY, ECONOMY, POWER, FINISH, STRENGTH.

SPLENDID LIST OF HORSE-POWERS: Mounted Plus, 4-wheel Woodbury, 2-wheel Woodbury, Down Pitts, Down Climax, one and two horse Sweep, Tread Power.

CATALOGUES WITH FULL PARTICULARS of Improvements, etc., sent free on application.

This year we offer in addition to the old standard

Apron and Eclipse,

A Vibrator and Clover Attachment for all their Separators and Equalizers for horse powers, and can sell the different styles of styles of Threshing rigs, from a 10 horse engine complete for \$1,495, to a 3 horse rig for \$230.

Thanking my customers for past favors, I hope to give satisfaction in the future.

I. FAIRBANKS, 4-4mo-e-w

The Literary Revolution.

Leading Principals of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE.

I. Publish only books of real value.
II. Work up on the basis of *present cost* of making books, about one half what it was a few years ago.
III. Sell to buyers direct, and save them 50 to 60 per cent commission common allowed to dealers.
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V. Use good type, paper, etc., do careful printing, and strong, neat binding, but avoid all "padding," fat and heavily loaded type, spongy paper and gaudy binding, which are so commonly resorted to to make books appear large and fine, and which greatly add to their cost, but do not add to their value.
VI. To make \$1 and a friend is better than to make \$5 and an enemy.

Standard Books.

Library of Universal Knowledge, 20 vols., \$10.
Milton's Gibbon's Rome, 5 vols., \$5.
Macaulay's History of England, 3 vols., \$1.50.
Chambers' Cyclopaedia of Eng. Literature, 1 vols., \$2.
Knight's History of England, 4 vols., \$3.
Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men, 3 vols., \$1.50.
Geike's Life and Words of Christ, 50 cts.
Young's Bible Concordance, 311,000 references (preparing), \$2.50.
Acme Library of Biography, 50 cts.
Book of Fables, Esop, etc., illus., 50 cts.
Milton's Complete Poetical Works, 50 cts.
Shakespeare's Complete Works, 75 cts.
Works of Dante, translated by Cary, 55 cts.
Works of Virgil, translated by Dryden, 40 cts.
The Koran of Mohammed, translated by Sale, 35c.
Adventures of Don Quixote, illus., 50 cts.
Arabian Nights, illus., 50 cts.
Biblical Pilgrim's Progress, illus., 50 cts.
Robinson Crusoe, illus., 50 cts.
Munchausen and Gulliver's Travels, illus., 50 cts.
Stories and Ballads, by E. T. Allen, illus., \$1.
Acme Library of Modern Classics, 50 cts.
American Patriotism, 50 cts.
Taine's History of English Literature, 75 cts.
Cecil's History of Natural History, \$1.
Pictorial Handy Lexicon, 3 cts.
Sage's, by a thor of Sparrowgrass Papers, 50 cts.
Mrs. Hemans' Poetical Works, 75 cts.
Kitt's Cyclopaedia of Bible Literature, 2 vols., \$2.
Rollin's Ancient History, \$2.25.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, illus., \$1.
Works of Flavius Josephus, \$2.
Comde History of the U. S., Hopkins, illus., 50 cts.
Health by Exercise, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 70 cts.
Health for Women, Dr. Geo. H. Taylor, 50 cts.
Library Magazine, 10 cents a No. \$1 a year.
Library Magazine bound volumes, 60 cts.
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Each of the above bound in cloth. If by mail, postage extra. Most of the books are also published in fine editions and fine bindings, at higher prices.
Descriptive Catalogues and Terms to Clubs sent free on request.
Remit by bank draft, money order, registered letter, or by Express. Fractions of one dollar may be sent in postage stamps. Address

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Tribune Building, New York.

P. & A. Steketee Again in Business.

keeps constantly on hand

DRESS GOODS

From the 10 cent Shirting up to very nice Cashmeres for 37c, 60c and 75c, variety of colors

Bleached and Unbleached

COTTONS

at Bottom Prices.

GINGHAMS OF EVERY COLOR

A fine selection of, crapes and other richings, Torchon, Bitton and Russian Laces, very nice and cheap.

Embroideries, the largest assortment in the city

CORSETS, FROM 25cTS. UPWARDS.

Machine Needles for all kinds Machines.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is Complete.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Salmon, Pickles, (in brl. or bottle), etc. Coffees very cheap and of the best quality

We have got a Tea which can't be beat by anybody, at 35 cents per pound, and one at 50 cents per pound.

The best Oat Meal kept on hand.

P. & A. STEKETEE.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicinal Spentatorious or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of Self-Abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers, 19-1y

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO., 41 Ave. B., New York; Post Office Box 4586.

WANTED 10,000 BUSHES BUCKEYES, of which I make Buckeye Flour and Meal, to be cured in 1880. Address with stamp, Dr. J. N. Tabler, St. Louis, Mo. 10-

DR. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds. Cures Rheumatism, Cures Coughs and Colds.

CURES SORE THROAT AND CURES DIPHTHERIA.

CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS. CURES LAME BACK AND STIFF JOINTS.

CURES BURNS, CUTS AND BRUISES.

Sold by D. R. MEENGs. Price, 50c. and \$1.00.

Go to D. R. MEENGs for Mrs. Freeman's New National Dyes. For brightness and durability of color they are unequalled. Color 2 to 5 lbs., price 15 cents.

1880. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1880.

MILLINERY & LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Laces, Embroidery, Ruching,

COLLARS AND CUFFS,

Fans, Parasols, Circulars, Urters, and Ready Made Suits, Gloves, Mitts and Warranted Pearl Kid Gloves.

A full line of Crapes, and all kinds of Silk, Black and Colored Brocade and Pekin in Velvet and Silk for Trimmings.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

878TH STREET HOLLAND, MICH

Hottings.

MARKET day in Graafschap, Wednesday, May 19.

Don't fail to read an article about our country roads, on the 4th page.

With our sidewalks repaired, and our shade trees in beautiful green our city has a fine appearance.

We have not heard a word yet around town about Decoration Day. Will our citizens let it go by default?

On Wednesday last we had no less than ten vessels in here, but all small. The fleet is now nick-named the "mosquito fleet."

On Tuesday of next week Mr. Preston Scott will enter the bonds of matrimony with Miss Mary C. Hummel. Our best wishes go with them.

Mr. James Huntley, builder, has commenced the construction of a dwelling house on the corner of Market and Ninth streets, to be occupied by Mr. W. Kellogg when finished.

A DEMOCRATIC City Convention will be held on Tuesday, June 1st, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of I. Fairbanks, Esq., for the purpose of electing delegates to the County Convention to be held June 3, 1880; also to elect a City Committee.

Mr. Ed. J. Harrington, Jr., has made arrangements to take water from the tank of the Chicago & W. M. R. R. for his sprinkler. The sprinkler was out on Wednesday, and looks first-rate. We hope Ed. will be successful with his enterprise.

Ex-Alderman Schmidt has sold one of his fat black cows to Mr. J. Kuite, who butchered the animal and now has the meat on the block. It is without a doubt the choicest meat we have seen offered for sale in this city for many months. The cow weighed 796 lbs. clean.

THE committee to whom was referred the question of looking after grounds for a Colony Fair, have been at work, and report that they are ready to go before the Council of Hope College, at its next session, and see if arrangements can be made with them in regard to their lands in the southwestern part of the city.

LAST week Mr. Albert Haveman was violently thrown from his wagon, at Vriesland Station, while his horses were running away. He was picked up battered and bruised, and his right-shoulder was injured to such an extent that it will lay him up for a few weeks, at least. He was taken to Dr. H. Kremers, at Drenthe, for treatment.

WHILE a train of lumber was being backed down on Harrington's dock on Tuesday last, the brakes were not applied in time, and one of the flat cars was crowded off the trucks, dumping its load of oak lumber into Black Lake, the car remained hanging on the edge of the dock. The lumber was picked up. The damages to the dock and car will not be much less than one hundred dollars.

On Wednesday and Thursday last the theological studies of eight young men came to a close, at New Brunswick, N. J., among whose names we find those of L. Hekhuis, Matthew Kolyn, M. Van Doorn, and C. Van Oostenbrugge—well known in this community. It is expected that some of them will reach this city to-day (Saturday). It must be a glorious feeling for those young men to have successfully completed such an exhaustive course of studies, stretching through many years.

WEDNESDAY, our market-day, was fine, and a large number of people were in town. Some trading was done, but not extensively. Mr. H. Lucas displayed his full blooded Durham bull, which is now nearly three years old. It is a beautiful animal, and its pedigree is unsurpassed. Mr. Smith displayed his beautiful stallion, Young Black Leopard, which is one of the finest animals ever displayed here. Agents for farming implements were not behind their former record. Improved machinery of almost every description was to be seen. The weather was beautiful, and a good feeling was manifested.

It may be interesting to our fruitgrowers to note how their fellow-fruitgrowers are prospering in the neighboring towns. The following news from Douglas, may give you some idea: "Mr. Jas. Boyles paid John Ryan \$1,000 cash, last week, for four acres of land. It is all planted to peach trees, about one half of which are in young bearing condition. If this is a fair indication of the value of land planted to orchard, wealth is accumulating rapidly in this vicinity.—Mr. J. S. Owen is planting 3,000 trees on the forty acres lately added to his farm. Of these 1,000 are plum trees, just received from Geneva, N. Y.—W. H. Snow is planting, on the place of J. M. Williams, 2,000 trees—peach, apple, plum and cherry.—Very large deliveries of trees are being made here from eastern and home nurseries." In the township of Salem, Allegan county, more attention is also being paid to fruit-growing from year to year.

THE apple trees in this vicinity promise an abundant crop.

OUR lighthouse keeper reports eight feet of water at the shallowest places.

Mr. Jas. Ryder is again making some improvements around the Phoenix Hotel.

Mr. H. Boone left for Illinois on Tuesday evening after another lot of fresh horses.

CAPT Brittain, of Saugatuck, has begun the construction of a boat for the pier trade. She will be completed about the middle of July.

MASTERS Johnny Doesburg and Lucas Sprietsma caught a beautiful Muskallonge on Monday last, weighing over 15 pounds. It was a delicious fish.

DR. Schouten has purchased a fine galvanized wire stand to display his sponges, which looks very pretty. The doctor keeps his drug store very neat and attractive.

ALDERMAN Butkau is pushing his business. He entered into co-partnership with Mr. C. H. Baxter, of Fruitport, and supplies that market with good beef, as well as the one in this city.

JAMES ALBEE, of Grand Haven, formerly mail agent of the D., G. H. & M. R. R., latterly on the F. & P. M. R. R., went crazy a few days since, and has been taken to the asylum at Kalamazoo.—*Gr. Rapids Democrat.*

WE are informed by some sharp observer that Don C. Henderson, senior editor of the *Alegan Journal*, aspires to the hand of the widow of Zach. Chandler, and that the frequent trips of Mr. Henderson to Detroit, of late, have added not a little to the suspicion.

JACOB Lockman, 274 Clinton Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas Electric Oil for Rheumatism, he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up" he thinks it the best thing in the market. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, M. ch.

Mr. C. H. Harmon, the popular tonorial artist, operating near the Chicago depot, is building a remunerative business for himself. The most fastidious of our young men praise him the most. Attached to his place is a temperance lunch room, neatly fitted up, making the place quite attractive, and just what the railroad employers have been waiting for along time ago.

ANYONE who will take the trouble to walk into Mr. D. Bertsch's marble shop and look at the work which is being turned out there, will agree with us that their work is fully up to the mark. On Thursday last we saw a monument in that shop, ready for delivery, made for Dr. D. Baert, of Zeeland. It is large; of American marble, with inscriptions on it for three of his dead children, and on one side in memory of his mother-in-law. It stands about ten feet high, is highly finished, and is undoubtedly the finest one erected in this Colony, and will be an ornament to the Zeeland cemetery.

A CONVENTION of the Democrats of Ottawa County will be held at the Court House, in the city of Grand Haven, on Tuesday, June 3, 1880, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing twelve delegates to the State Convention, to be held at East Saginaw, June 8, to elect delegates to the National Convention. The several towns and cities are entitled to the following representation:

Aldendale 3; Blendon 1; Chester 3; Crockery 3; Georgetown 4; Grand Haven City—First Ward 2, Second Ward 2, Third Ward 3, Fourth Ward 1; Grand Haven 1; Holland City—First Ward 2, Second Ward 1, Third Ward 2, Fourth Ward 1; Holland 6; Jamestown 4; Olive 3; Polkton 7; Robinson 1; Spring Lake 4; Talmadge 4; Wright 5; Zeeland 6.

THE Rev. Mr. Beecher has what few persons of the cloth are willing to own, a high regard for Mr. Robert Ingersoll. "He is not a saint," said Mr. Beecher to his Plymouth congregation, one prayer-meeting night, "but there is not a man on the continent to whom he would not give his hand. There is not a man on the continent, I suppose, to whom he would not give his hand after putting it in his pocket and filling it with silver. I am not personally acquainted with him, but I suppose this to be his disposition. And yet he kicks at the New Testament and the whole bible; he sneers at the ministers and unjustly criticises them. But his whole nature couples him with his fellow-beings, and this marks him as a Christian in that respect—and that's a main respect. He is charged with infidelity. I say that the man who holds to the New Testament, and yet passes by on the other side when men need help and sympathy, is an infidel. He is orthodox for the outside of the bible, but infidel for the inside. Those who despise their fellow-men and keep aloof from them are absolutely infidel; and men who do this under a government like our own are piteously infidel."

Mr. R. Oosterhoff, of Ferrysburg, was in town on market day.

J. V. SPIKER, has fixed up his place of business, so that it looks new.

REV. D. Brock, of Polkton, will occupy the pulpit of the Third Reformed Church to-morrow (Sunday).

Mr. Chas. S. Packard, son of Dr. Packard, was in town on Tuesday last, and reported his business at Ottawa Station in a flourishing condition.

SEVERAL widowers at Drenthe are reported to be again on the lookout for marriage. Our informant says, that it has all the appearances of a mania.

OUR Farmers and Fruitgrowers will bear in mind that the last Saturday in May—the 29th inst.—is the time for their next regular meeting, and don't fail to bring your neighbor.

THE M. E. Church building is considerably enlarged, and a new class room is built on the rear. The entire building is being replastered, and when that is finished will receive new seats. Truly, quite a job.

Among the delegates to the National Republican Convention, elected at the Republican State Convention, we notice for the 5th district: Geo. A. Farr, Esq., of Grand Haven, and A. B. Watson, Esq., of Grand Rapids—formerly major of the 8th Michigan Infantry.

The finest kind of ready made clothing can always be found at the store of H. C. Akely & Co., at Grand Haven. Mr. Wolman, the business manager of that large store, has the happy faculty of picking out such goods as will suit the popular taste. See his summer suits. 13-2w

No pains are spared to have on hand and to offer for sale the finest and best groceries the market affords at H. C. Akely & Co., Grand Haven. The choicest Black Tea in America can be found at this store, and hundreds of other choice articles—too numerous to mention. 13-2w

THE agents of our railroads at this place, requested us to make the following mention: The C. & W. M. R. R. is now selling tickets to Chicago at \$4.00, and \$7.00 for the round trip. The Gr. Haven R. R. is now selling tickets to Chicago, via Goodrich steamers, at \$3.00, and \$5.00 for the round trip, including berth.

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating and the proof of the value of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, has been fully established for many years, and now few families on the American Continent, but are aware of its efficacy, in cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Sold by D. R. Meengs, Holland, Mich.

FOR the benefit of all sufferers, be good enough to bring the wonderful effect of St. Jacobs Oil, before the public. For twelve long years my wife suffered with Neuralgia in the head, and often had the most terrible pains. A few weeks ago I bought a bottle of that wonderful remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—and am perfectly astonished at its marvellous effect; half a bottle thoroughly cured my wife. I gladly would have paid any physician fifty dollars if he held done the same; therefore I wish that everybody may learn to value this true medicine.

CHRISTIAN HANNI, Youngstown, Ohio.

THERE must be a vast difference in the sources of news. For instance, the *Alegan Journal* says: "The river and harbor bill as reported to the house by its committee, appropriates for Holland harbor \$6,000, for Muskegon, Saugatuck, and South Haven, \$5,000 each." And now comes the *Alegan Democrat*, and says: "Michigan gets \$147,000 by the River and Harbor bill reported to the house on the 4th inst. Of this sum but \$10,000 will be applied to harbors on this coast; every dollar of which goes to Grand Haven." Now both can't be right, and we would like to know where those editors rely on for their information? The interest we feel makes us wish that the *Journal* is right; but what we have seen of the river and harbor appropriation bill makes us believe that the *Democrat* is correct.

THE *Alegan Democrat* says: "We are authorized to state that Capt. Brittain will charter the steamer Heath to a company of fifty or more desiring to visit Chicago during the sitting of the Republican National convention. The charge will not exceed \$8, and will include board and lodging. The steamer will take on her passengers at Holland Tuesday evening and will return there Friday morning. Should it be hot weather the steamer will be moored during the night outside the breakwater to insure cool air. This is a very fine opportunity for those wanting a comfortable trip to Chicago during the convention week. The steamer Heath is commodious and stanch, Capt. Brittain will personally command the vessel, and his skill and experience insures a safe voyage. Persons desiring to form part of the company should at once report to Sheriff Hay, Allegan. The number pledged to go must not be less than fifty and notice is required soon."

JUST RECEIVED

—at the store of—
G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS.

The best kinds of OVERALLS strong enough to stand the hardest test.

—A large line of—
Dress Goods, Trimming Silks
and a full line of EMBROIDERIES.

Ladies' & Gents. Hosiery,
Genuine British Hose, Etc.

TRIMMING SILKS IN ALL COLORS.

A full line of Cashmeres and Table Linens

OUR STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS IS LARGE.

A fine line of Notions.
A full line of the choicest

GROCERIES
A GREAT VARIETY OF HATS.

CALL SOON AND GET THE FIRST CHOICE.
G. Van Putten & Sons.
HOLLAND, April 24th, 1880.

G. S. Deane & Son,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

AND MACHINERY.
Warehouse, corner of Canal and Bridge Streets, Foundry and Works, Mill Street,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

G. S. Deane & Co's Steel Plow, is one of the best and most popular plows in the market. This plow has two kinds of pointers, also Steel Coulters.
Deane's new patent Gauge wheel for plows and cultivators is a novelty. One of this kind of wheels will last longer than six of any kind now in use. It keeps dirt from the axle, and can be oiled same as a buggy wheel.

Cor. Canal & Bridge Strs.
G. S. DEANE & SON.
GRAND RAPIDS, April 7, 1880. 9-3m

Tolford, Goodrich & Co.
Manufacturers of
S:O:A:P:S
AND
Baking Powders

And Wholesale Dealers in SPICES, WOODEN WARE, etc.
22 South Division St.
GRAND RAPIDS MICH.

Derrick's Baking Powder is the most popular article used at present. If you have not tried it, then go and ask your grocer for it. 50-6m.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

The Great European Remedy—Dr. J. B. Simpson's Specific Medicine.

It is a positive cure for Spasmodic, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and all diseases resulting from Self-Abuse, or Mental Anxiety, Loss of Memory, Pains in Back or Side and diseases that lead to Consumption, Insanity and an early grave. The Specific Medicine is being used with wonderful success. Pamphlets sent free to all. Write for them and get full particulars. Price, Specific, \$1 per package, or six packages for \$5. Address all orders to J. B. SIMPSON'S MEDICINE CO., Nos. 104 and 106 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold in Holland by D. R. MEENGs. 51-1v.

A full supply of
Caskets, :: Coffins,
SHROUDS,
and UNDERTAKER'S SUPPLIES.
6-3m
H. Meyer & Co.

Joslin & Breyman,
BLOCKS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS,
DEALERS IN
Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

ALL KINDS OF SPECTACLES.
Full Line of Gold Pens.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Executed.
HOLLAND, March 24, 1880. 6-1v.

AT THE Hardware Store

OF
Wm. C. MELIS

You will find the

Superphosphate of LIME.

A Pure Bone Fertilizer.

Which has proved itself a benefactor to farmers on light soils, and in order to introduce this fertilizer still more I will give away two pounds to every farmer who is willing to try it.
Being Sole Agent in this city for the

Champion Grain Drill

I invite the farmers attention to the fact that with this machine you can drill in corn, beans, peas, etc., and at the same time sow your fertilizer, thus saving a vast amount of labor.
Call and investigate, take two pounds home with you, free of charge, and try this fertilizer.

I have for sale and keep on hand a large stock of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

NAILS, TOOLS, GLASS, &c.

—And a large variety of—

STOVES

For Heating and Cooking purposes.
Wm. C. MELIS.
HOLLAND, April 10, 1880. 9-2m

FIRST WARD

DRUG STORE,

Three doors East of Kruisenga's Store.

Dr. R. A. Schouten,

PROPRIETOR.

This new store will keep a full supply of the best and finest

Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Article, Cigars, Writing Material, Snuff,

And the finest assortment of

Wines & Liquors,

(for Medicinal use only.)

PAINTS AND OILS,

And almost everything else belonging in a well stocked drug store.

The above firm are the manufacturers of DR. SCHOUTEN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILLS

AND
Compound Syrup of Rhubarb.

Prescriptions carefully compound at all hours, day or night. 36-1v

A Large and Fine

NEW STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

—Just received at—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

—O—

A Complete assortment of Children's and Infant's shoes for fall and winter, and a full line of Ladies' and Gentleman's wear.

—O:—

CALL AND SEE US.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 1, 1880.

PHENIX

Planing Mill

In rebuilding our new shop we have purchased entirely new

Machinery of the most Approved Patterns,

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

OR
Re-Sawing Done.

WE HAVE A STEAM

DRY KILN

AND THE
DRYING OF LUMBER WE SHALL
MAKE A SPECIALTY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line manufactured on short notice.
88-1v
WERKMAN & VAN ARK.

FOR SALE.

THE following described Lots in the City of Holland, I will sell at the following prices. Lot 9, Block F, Lot 6, Block G, West Addition \$175 each; Lot 18, Block 8, Lot 6, Block 11, South West Addition \$175 each. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 in Block 25, as organized plat near the A. L. S. depot at \$225 each, except Lots 1 & 2 which are \$300 each. Also 6 lots West of First avenue at \$125 each. The above will be sold for a small payment down. A so the following Lots 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in Block E, Lots 2, 4, 5 and 6 in Block H. The above will be sold on long credit and small payments down. Apply to,
M. D. EDWARD.

THE STORY OF MILITA GREEN.

BY PAUL M. RUSSELL.

Of all the old women that ever were seen,
The crassest and oldest was Milita Green.
She thought it her duty all scandal to know,
And she, in relating, her wisdom would show
By asking a story as she would desire.
The wife of the protest of friend or of neighbor,
She'd scatter the news like a telegraph wire;
No compromise ask for her troublesome labor—
Her tongue ne'er was known by the town folks to tire.
One day she fell sick, and she moaned and she
groaned;

In accents terrible her pain she intoned;
And joy in the hearts of the people was thronged,
For news went about that old Milita Green,
The crassest old woman that ever was seen,
And neighbor with neighbor was pleasantly vying
To hasten her off to that beautiful shore
Where old maids are happy and grief is no more;
But she had no notion, with such slight commotion,
Of leaving the earth and crossing the ocean;
And, spite of her moaning and groaning and pain,
Old Milita soon was reviving again.
But, strange to relate, her most pitiful fate,
Her too-faithful tongue was indeed paralyzed.
She moaned her misfortune both early and late,
Well knowing her pleasure and labor was o'er.
She was not the Milita Green as of yore;
Her dark locks grew gray and her looks more pro-

found;
Her silence would make a stranger astound,
Who'd question what sort of a woman was she
Who joined in the revels yet silent would be?
Alas for poor Milita! she could no more
Bring stories of scandal from door unto door;
Her mind could not speak and her tongue would not
stir,
And gossip and scandal were weak without her
Assistance; peace brooded on hillside and plain,
And happiness came unto households again.
Her mission was ended; her sorrow was brief,
She laid herself down and she died—died of grief.

MORAL.

You troublesome tattlers, who deem it rare sport,
Or duty to scatter each doubtful report,
Beware! oh beware! there is grief for us all;
The fairest of trees shed their leaves in the fall!
Nor beauty or usefulness ever can save
A rose from destruction, a man from the grave.
Beware! oh beware! how you tell what you've seen,
And think of the fate of poor Milita Green.
ABINGTON, MASS.

THE PASHA OF DAMASCUS.

No country produces so many examples as Turkey of men rising from the lowest station to the highest and greatest. Manners, customs and laws considerably favor these sudden changes of fortune. But of all these examples in the Turkish history none surprises more than the promotion of the Pasha Muhamed el Admi to the Governorship of Damascus.

Muhamed and Murad were the sons of a rich merchant in Constantinople, who died when his children had scarcely passed their boyhood, leaving them in the possession of considerable fortunes. Murad continued the business of his father, and by prudence and industry soon increased his hereditary portion, while Muhamed, in company of idlers and flatterers, spent his share in the most reckless manner, by indulging in all kinds of excesses. It was no wonder that this extravagant life totally ruined Muhamed in a few years, and that when his fortune was gone his gay companions likewise departed. Even his own brother closed his door against him, declaring that he, not having heeded his warnings, did not deserve compassion.

Although this is no uncommon fate of spendthrifts, still the conduct of his former associates, and especially the hard-heartedness of his brother, produced a deep impression upon the good-natured heart of this unhappy youth. But, being gifted with inflexible power of mind, he did not lose courage, but determined to bear his well-merited fate with manly firmness.

At first no other means of subsistence offered itself; he was forced to live on the alms he received from the believers at the mosques. It happened at this time that the Sultan visited one of the chief mosques. He was surrounded by all the high dignitaries of the state, dressed in the most costly and magnificent garments. Near him walked two courtiers having large sums of money, which he, according to custom, distributed among the multitude. Every piece of money was wrapped up in paper; but mixed with these packets were others containing small round pieces of glass, on which the Sultan had written some useful morals or proverbs composed by himself. These lines generally praised poverty, and ridiculed the foolish actions of the overbearing rich. You may well imagine that the mass of people following the monarch were more greedy of the money than of the proverb.

Muhamed was among the mass. He observed attentively all the movements of the monarch; and when the latter took out of the bags handfuls of gold and silver and strewed it among the multitude, he eagerly grasped at one of the small packets, and then, pushing his way through the crowd, hastened to a solitary spot and opened it. How great was his disappointment when, instead of the expected gold, he found a round piece of glass. He was on the point of throwing it away, when his eyes caught the following words—"Ability and courage have opened the road to distinction to many." Muhamed smiled, considered the words, and, having taken a resolution, carefully placed both paper and glass in his turban, and hastened away, well knowing how to act.

There are traders in Constantinople who lend all kinds of dresses, from the most costly, studded with diamonds and other precious stones, to the simple garment of the dervish. The call for this peculiar trade rests in the fact that many men, suddenly raised from abject poverty to high office, are in immediate need of clothes suitable to their new station. For the same reason these traders furnish those upstarts with horses, servants and other necessary requisites, which they lend for stipulated weekly payment. To one of these traders Muhamed directed his steps, and, possessing a dignified figure, noble features and engaging manners, he, through a fictitious tale, soon persuaded the usurer to provide him with magnificent clothes, fine horses and a richly-dressed body-guard. Within a few hours the poor beggar was changed into an illustrious Pasha, who moved the admiration of the people.

The new Pasha had undertaken to pay for this expensive outfit in the course of a week. He had no money,

but certainly an inventive head that, through the costly turban, seemed to have received a double amount of sense and wit. Followed by his body-guard, he galloped to the house of his brother, and, remaining in the court, sent one of his servants with the message to him that Muhamed, his brother, demanded to speak to him. Murad was on the point of returning some angry words, when, just in time, he caught sight of the splendid group in his court-yard. He hastened out of the house to meet his brother and to give him a friendly welcome.

Muhamed, without dismounting, thus addressed his brother:
"Murad, the Sultan, our master, has appointed me Pasha of Damascus; but to properly equip myself for this new dignity I require a considerable amount of money. Lend it to me, and I will thankfully repay you as it becomes a brother and a Pasha."

"May the Lord increase our most gracious master's glory!" replied his delighted brother. "In you Providence raises our family to a never-dreamed-of greatness. Wonderful are the ways of Allah—immeasurable the fountain of his grace! With pleasure I now offer you, Muhamed, my whole fortune—take from it as much as you want. May Allah always take you under his protection!"

During the night Muhamed prepared for his departure. He furnished himself with a body-guard of fifty men, and engaged a few Tartar couriers. On the day following he sent his treasurer to his brother for 20,000 ducats, paid the trader for his outfit, crossed the Bosphorus, and traveled straightway to Damascus.

Muhamed was no common impostor, who only hunted after monetary results; but he had calculated everything beforehand. His liberality, his commanding person, and his noble bearing, in a country where sudden promotion is of daily occurrence, convinced every one, and especially his followers, that he was appointed Pasha of Damascus. At first he traveled quietly to avoid publicity; but the further he went from Stamboul, and the nearer he approached the boundaries of his province, the more openly he showed himself in his new dignity, the more liberally he distributed presents and alms in the towns through which he passed. Everywhere he was received with due respect and laden with presents. When he arrived within three days' march of Damascus he halted and encamped. He then dictated letters to the most eminent emirs of Damascus, announcing that in consequence of treachery the Grand Vizier had fallen into disgrace, and had been strangled, and that his son, the Pasha of Damascus, as an accomplice of his father, had to await the same punishment; that he, Muhamed, appeared as newly-appointed Governor to execute the sentence of the Sultan; and he commanded the emirs to imprison the criminal and to well guard him till his arrival.

Before, however, dispatching these instructions he sent a letter by an express to the Governor of Damascus, secretly informing him that his father had been executed, and that the same fate awaited him when the new Pasha arrived. The consequence of this well-calculated communication was the immediate flight of the poor Governor, who was by no means a favorite of the people. His fear of death was so great that he left everything behind him, even his wives and treasures.

After the emirs had received the dispatches they called a council, and debated upon the steps to be taken for the execution of the received commands. While doing so there appeared a second messenger with a letter of similar contents. Fearing delay and resistance would only endanger themselves, they quickly collected all their partisans, and ordered the inhabitants to take the old Pasha prisoner, and with due respect to receive the approaching one. Some therefore hastened to the palace of the disgraced Governor, beset all exits, and, as they met with no resistance, searched the whole place—but in vain. The furious populace loudly blamed the carelessness of the emirs, and no doubt would have broken out into a rebellion that would have led to the pillaging of the city had not at the very moment from the opposite part of the city cries of rejoicing been heard which saluted the entering Pasha.

The new Governor, surrounded by a splendid suite, proceeded without stopping to the palace, strewn on his way money among the people. The emirs were ready to receive him.

"Where is the guilty one?" demanded Muhamed, fixing his piercing eyes upon the assembly.

His severe, commanding tone created a general consternation. A long silence ensued. At last one of the emirs took courage and said:

"Your Highness will graciously pardon us. The condemned probably received secret communication from Constantinople, in consequence of which he has fled from Damascus; for when we searched the palace he was gone."

"Fled!" cried the amazed Muhamed, with thundering voice. "Miserable slaves! Know ye that my commands are laws of the Sultan, our most gracious master. Away from my presence! Soon you will receive the punishment that falls upon those who, like you, disregard the authority of his Highness."

This threat spread fear and consternation among the emirs. The new Pasha had, through his liberality, already won the common people, and resistance was, therefore, out of the question. Muhamed, however, had the emirs called back one by one, received them most graciously, and presented them with a part of the treasures of his predecessor. In this manner he changed the common fear into general joy. This energetic deportment of the new Governor produced the still more favorable result, that the terrified emirs dared not inquire for the firman of the Sultan by

which Muhamed was appointed Pasha of Damascus; but they were satisfied that their carelessness with respect to the taking of the former Pasha remained unpunished.

In the meantime Muhamed, who possessed quite as much intellect as energy, commenced his office by lessening the burdens of the people, by abolishing abuses which had crept in during the administration of his predecessors, by giving excellent laws, and by taking under his particular protection agriculture, commerce and science. After having in this manner won the general confidence of the better classes, he insured himself the affection of the multitude by his great liberality to the poor. Toward the old Governor's relations and friends he acted in the most magnanimous spirit, and to those of the emirs who had held office under that poor fellow he presented honors and riches.

At the time when this happened the communication between the capital and the provinces was very deficient, and this was the cause why a considerable time elapsed before the Sultan heard of these extraordinary occurrences at Damascus, and it was only through the exiled Pasha himself, who had fled from Damascus through the desert to Bagdad, that the affair came under his notice. Arrived there well disguised, the poor Pasha, unable to find any other means of subsistence, was forced to beg at the mosques. Shortly after, however, he found employment at a confectioner's.

The Turk is accustomed to such most unexpected changes of fortune. The sudden advancement, as well as the abrupt downfall from the summit of greatness, he bears with calmness. I might say indifference; and our unfortunate Governor was no exception to this rule. He lived, quietly submitting to his hard fate, in obscurity and poverty for several months, without having even the courage to list the name of his father, the Grand Vizier, or to show himself in public places. At last it happened that an official of the Porte, who had formerly lived at Damascus, with great astonishment saw him in the shop of the confectioner, and addressed him as follows:

"Is it possible! Your Highness? I believe—I certainly think I speak to the Pasha of Damascus. Is it not so?"

"You err, sir," replied the terrified man, with visible embarrassment. "I am a poor workman, an assistant of the confectioner."

"Are you? Well—I really cannot—no, no, I cannot believe it. I know you so well! Are you not the son of the Grand Vizier, my most gracious master? What would your noble father say if he saw you in this disguise?"

"In the name of Allah!" whispered the troubled Pasha, "have you been a friend of my father's? Then I implore you, by his dear ashes, do not betray me!"

"Ashes!—betray! What does your Highness mean? Your father is alive and as well as I am. Only this morning I have received a letter from his own hand."

A few more words disclosed the whole affair. The son of the Grand Vizier, highly rejoicing, went to the house of the official to change his clothes for some more becoming to his dignity, and then both started without delay to Constantinople to pray the Sultan for justice. They first went to the Grand Vizier, who could not understand the whole affair, though he heard it from the lips of his own son, and even the Sultan would not believe it when it came to his ears. Still, if it were true, he solemnly vowed that the shameless impostor should feel the whole weight of his anger, and he forthwith dispatched an officer with 400 janissaries to Damascus to take the daring fellow prisoner, and to transport him to Constantinople.

The eight months' government of Damascus by Muhamed had been exceedingly beneficial to the inhabitants of that province, who looked upon him as a father, and it was to be expected that his removal would create considerable dissatisfaction. When the officer of the Sultan appeared before Muhamed, and handed him the letter of his master, the former kissed it in all humility, pressed it as a sign of his subjection on his forehead, and requested only a few hours' delay to prepare for his journey. During this interval he commanded the emirs to his presence, informed them of his recall, and took an affectionate leave of them. Scarcely, however, had the soldiers left the town when all the emirs and principal inhabitants of the town met together, and resolved to humbly petition the Sultan to give them no other Pasha but Muhamed, to whom they and all the people of the province were deeply indebted. This petition was handed to a messenger, who was charged to carry it in five days to Constantinople. As this letter appeared to many not urgent enough, a second was immediately drawn up, in which the services of Muhamed were detailed, and in which was clearly expressed the determination that the province would not freely submit to any other Pasha. As soon as Muhamed arrived at Constantinople he was immediately led into the presence of the Sultan.

"In the name of Allah, speak, man!" demanded the Grand Signior. "Who are you that have so little feared the anger of your lord?"

"One of the Pashas of your imperial Highness," replied the undaunted Muhamed, respectfully.
"By the beard of the Prophet!" cried the Sultan, with increasing anger, "who has appointed you Pasha, and who has signed the firman of this promotion, miserable impostor?"
"Your imperial Highness, the sovereign of the believers," quietly replied Muhamed.
"This is too much!" said the Sultan. "Show the firman, or I will have you strangled instantly, you arch rogue."

"Here it is, your Highness," replied Muhamed, and he drew from his

breast a piece of paper, in which was wrapped the piece of glass, and which he laid respectfully at the feet of the Sultan.

Impatiently the Sultan picked it up, and looked with searching eye upon the writing, which he easily recognized as his own. Then he remained silent for some time, lost in thought, while the Grand Vizier, standing near him, expected a fresh burst of anger, and Muhamed, hoping for pardon, bent his knees. At this moment the letters arrived from Damascus, which, as extraordinarily important, were without delay handed to the sovereign.

After the Sultan had carefully read the letters, he spoke as follows:

"Grand Vizier, Allah is merciful! Should I punish this fellow I should cause discontent and perhaps an insurrection in a province of my empire. Therefore, I will rather give to your son the administration of another province. You, Muhamed, I will appoint Pasha of Damascus; yet remember that I only pardon you and confirm your appointment because you have shown a kind heart toward my people! Go!"

"Praised be the mercy of our lord and Sultan!" cried the happy Muhamed, and amid the rejoicings of the multitude, he left the palace.

He afterward governed Damascus with great success and wisdom for twenty-five years.

Veto Message by the President.

The President has sent to the House of Representatives the following message, vetoing the Deficiency Appropriation bill:

To the House of Representatives:

After mature consideration of the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to supply certain deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, and for other purposes," I return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections to its passage. The bill appropriates about \$800,000, of which over \$600,000 is for the payment of the fees of United States Marshals and of general and special Deputy Marshals earned during the current fiscal year, and their incidental expenses. The appropriations made in the bill are needed to carry on the operations of the Government and to fulfill its obligations for the payment of money long since due its officers for services and expenses essential to the execution of their duties under the laws of the United States. The necessity for these appropriations is so urgent and they have already been so long delayed that if the bill before me contained no permanent or legal legislation unconnected with these appropriations it would receive my prompt approval. It contains, however, provisions which materially change, and, by implication, repeal important parts of the laws for the regulation of the United States elections. These laws have for several years been the subject of vehement political controversy, and have been denounced as unnecessary, oppressive, and unconstitutional. On the other hand, it has been maintained with equal zeal and earnestness that the elections laws are indispensable to fair and lawful elections, and are clearly warranted by the constitution. Under these circumstances, to attempt, in an appropriation bill, a modification or repeal of these laws, is to annex a condition to the passage of needed and proper appropriations, which tends to deprive the Executive of that equal and independent exercise of discretion and judgment which the constitution contemplates. The objection to the bill, therefore, to which I respectfully ask your attention is that it gives marked and deliberate sanction, attended by no circumstances of pressing necessity, to a questionable, and, as I am clearly of the opinion, the dangerous practice of tacking upon appropriation bills general and permanent legislation. This practice opens wide the door to hasty, inconsiderate and sinister legislation. It invites attacks upon the independence and constitutional powers of the Executive by providing an easy and effective way of constraining the Executive discretion. Although of late this practice has been resorted to by all political parties when clothed with power, it did not prevail until forty years after the adoption of the constitution, and it is confidently believed that it is condemned by the enlightened judgment of the country. The States which have adopted new constitutions during the last quarter of a century have generally provided remedies for the peril. Many of them have enacted that no law shall contain more than one subject, which shall be plainly expressed in its title. Constitutions of more than half the States contain substantially this provision, or some other of like intent and meaning. The public welfare will be promoted in many ways by a return to the early practice of the Government and to the true interest of legislation, which is that every measure should stand upon its own merits.

I am firmly convinced that appropriation bills ought not to contain any legislation not relevant to the application or expenditure of money thereby appropriated, and that, by a strict adherence to this principle, an important and much-needed reform will be accomplished. Placing my objection to the bill on this feature of its frame, I forbear any comment upon the important general and permanent legislation which it contains, as matter for specific and independent consideration.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.
EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 4, 1889.

The State the State Was in.

A few years ago the State's Attorney in a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was very fond of the bottle. On one occasion an important criminal case was called on by the clerk, but the attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—hie—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer; "the State is not—in a state to try this case to-day; the State, your Honor, is—drunk!"

As SHEDDING light on the much-disputed question: "Who was the Commander-in-Chief at the battle of Bunker Hill?" it is said that there is at Yale College an engraving, executed in London, 1775, representing a sturdy and robust military gentleman, who is described in the marginal title as "Israel Putnam, Esq., Major General of the Connecticut forces and Commander-in-Chief at the engagement of Bunker Hill, near Boston, 17th of June, 1775."

The sparrow is becoming to be such a nuisance to pillars and outdoor ornamental work in Hartford as to require the placing of wire screens as a protection against the little rogues.

Why is it that a woman's heart beats fifteen times less per minute than a man's? Is it because her tongue beats thirty times per minute more?

IN MEMORIAM.

BY M. F. BOLSER.

In the June twilight sat I alone,
Thinking o'er the past and things to come,
When over the wires and through the mail,
Came to my ears this piteous wail—
"Charles Dickens is dead!"

In my dreams that night a voice I hear,
Afar at first, anon more near,
Borne on the wings of the soft south wind,
Causing hot tears my eyes to blind—
"Charles Dickens is dead."

Above my head I hear a moan,
When silent the outside world has grown,
When stilled the voice of gain and strife,
"We meet grim death in the midst of life—
Charles Dickens is dead!"

Out of the depths of the forest nigh,
Cometh a voice that in passing by,
Soft and low as a zephyr's tone,
Whispers to me that he is gone!

Dead! Ah! how can I realize
That one whose words I love and prize
By a convoy of angels is borne away?
But the best things of earth can never stay

Friend of my youth though I knew him not,
Friend who has cheered my lonely lot,
Teaching many a lesson the while,
Helping my weary journey beguile.

Two continents tremble, turn pale and weep,
But why, when he so sweetly fell asleep,
From this sorrow-swept vale to that happy home
From whence no traveler can e'er return?

ALAMO, IND.

PITH AND POINT.

The pupil of the eye has to be lashed.

FORCED politeness—Bowing to necessity.

A DIME novel is of course in-ten-cent-station.

A MAN who had a bad cold said he had just set up a rig of his own. It was a little hoarse and a hack.

"If I hit yer," said one little boy to another, "yer'll be usin' yerself fer snuff ter-morrer."

THE Cincinnati papers are making a great ado over the discovery of a mica bed. Mrs. Malony sends us word that she discovers a Mike a-bed every morning when the boy'd ought to be up, splitting wood.

If some one would successfully start the report that ice-cream spoiled the complexion and made women bow-legged, it would be thousands of dollars in the pockets of our poor but love-stricken young men.

As an old miser, who was notorious for self-denial, was one day asked why he was so thin, "I do not know," said the miser; "I have tried various means for getting fatter, but without success." "Have you tried victuals?" inquired a friend.

ABOUT 100,000 bushels of hemp seed are annually consumed for bird food in the United States. A heap of baby talk is also wasted on birds in the course of a year, and if some of it was addressed to the children they would be better natured.

An Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That 'ere engine is going to bust, sure; it's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe."

"Why do you keep all the caramels yourself, Johnny?" asked a West Philadelphia mother of her son. "Why not give Lucy half them?" "Oh, because," said Johnny. "Because what?" "Just because I'm a monopolist. Didn't you say the other day that if papa hadn't been a monopolist he couldn't 'a' succeeded so well?"

A COUNTRY preacher pictured the horrible torments awaiting those who yielded to the weaknesses of the flesh so vividly that many persons in his congregation gave way to emotions of alarm. A pallor overspread their faces, and their eyes filled with tears. Frightened himself at the effect which he had produced, the worthy parson leaned over his pulpit and said: "I exaggerate a little, my hearers; I exaggerate."

WHEN roused from meditation
By some noisy disturbance
'Tis one's natural inclination
To exclaim, "Oh, what was that?"
At first you're all confusion,
Then you think it a delusion,
Then you come to the conclusion
That it must have been the cat.
When a father, overhearing
A farewell in terms endearing
'Twixt a young man, disappearing,
And his daughter, thinks it pat
To demand an explanation
Of that sound like ocaulation,
She replies with hesitation,
"That it must have been the cat."
When at midnight sounds appalling
Like the noise of some one falling,
And a voice in anguish calling,
Make your heart go pit-a-pat,
You're sure it's burglars breaking
In your door, and you lie quaking
And shivering and shaking,
When it only is the cat.

An Amusing Reminiscence of the Late War.

The fight at Blackburn's ford, just to the left of Bull run, was opened by the Second Massachusetts infantry. Supported by a New York and two Michigan regiments, they advanced into the woods until they heard something drop. The regiment bumped up against intrenchments and were subjected to a tremendous fire. Before going into the woods the regiment was "dressed" as on a parade, and the Colonel rode out and exclaimed:

"Men of Massachusetts! the eyes of your country are upon you!"

There was a grand yell, and they went in to conquer or to die! After fifteen minutes' desperate fighting they retired from the woods to re-form behind the supports. Among the last was an old man. He had thrown away coat, hat, gun and all accoutrements, and he was badly demoralized. As he passed the left flank of a Michigan regiment in line of battle, a wag called out:

"Only 800 miles to Boston!"

The old man halted for a moment, and another joker observed:

"The eyes of your country are upon you."

"You blamed Wolverines, go to grass!" growled the old warrior. "I've got a choice about this thing, and I druther stand the eyes of my country all day long than the fire of them cursed rebels for five minutes."

Farmers' Column.

What Pears to Plant.

The varieties of pears, says Parker Fairle in the *Farmer and Fruit Grower*, that have been on the whole most successful in this country ripen during the Bartlett season and a little after. Among these the Bartlett is by far the best known and most largely planted. It has many merits, and some faults. Its greatest merit is its popularity in the market, which comes not so much from the high quality of the fruit as from its uniform habit of coloring well whenever picked and however handled. Its greatest weakness is the liability of the tree to blight, especially under good cultivation.

The Belle Lucrative is one of the three or four kinds that succeed well when planted with quince roots. It ripens at the same time as the Bartlett, has a very healthy foliage, rarely blights as a dwarf, bears very early, very abundantly, and nearly every year. The fruit is very sweet and the best for preserving of any sort we know. Its fault is that the fruit never colors in ripening after it leaves the tree. Hence it usually has a dull, poor color in market, and does not sell as well as it deserves. We think we have gathered more bushels of fruit, and probably made more money from this pear than any other on an equal area of land.

The Howell ripens a little later than the Bartlett, and is one of the finest pears ever grown. The tree is a strong grower and early bearer. Its very large, very handsome fruit, is of high flavor, and sells well in all markets. We think it the finest and most beautiful pear, when well grown, that we have ever seen. Ripening at the same time with the latter and in great contrast with it in appearance and flavor, is the Seckel, regarded as the standard of excellence all over this country and in Europe. It is one of the trees that is very free from blight in our section, and although late in coming into bearing, gives most abundant crops in due time. Everybody should grow a few trees of the Seckel for home use. As a market fruit it is profitable when but a limited quantity is offered, but its small size and brown-copper color don't attract those buyers who are ignorant of its quality.

Closely following these two last varieties the Louise Bonne de Jersey should be named, and highly recommended for all localities where it will hold its leaves well until autumn. Upon our sandstone hills it usually drops its foliage in midsummer, and the fruit ripens with poor color, and is astringent. But we have seen it doing much better in a few localities on the limestone soils of this country. There is perhaps no pear grown that will yield as large and certain crops of large, handsome, salable, high-flavored pears as the Louise Bonne, when it has a congenial soil and treatment. It succeeds as a dwarf, and we should plant it without hesitation on limestone soils in this country. It is a better pear than the Bartlett, bears with more certainty, bears immense crops, and for brilliant color and refreshing flavor has few equals. These are its merits where it holds its leaves as a tree should.

We have named the best pears ripening in August and early September in our latitude. If any kinds will succeed in our section, these will; and the list is long enough.

The Noon-Day Hour on the Farm.

The human system taken in all its parts is a very wonderful self governing, and at the same time, dependent machine. In order to keep this machine in good running order—and we are using the term machine in the highest sense—it must have food and rest. All experiments that have been tried to test the results of the absence of food upon the animal system, have ended, if carried to their fullest extent, in the same manner with that so often quoted experiment in horse keeping, in which, as related by the owner: "Just as I got him so he would get along on one straw a day, he died." The system will assert its demands for food in the severe pangs of hunger, and the lack of rest will make itself known in involuntary sleep. Out of these necessities of the case, there has grown the common sense custom of "taking a nooning" of an hour or so in the middle of the day, in which the system is replenished with food, and the nerves and muscles refreshed by a period of inactivity. A Spanish-American town is in mid-day hours as quiet as one in New England on the Sabbath. One from the North in visiting such countries is apt to look upon the people as indolent, but he soon falls in with the custom, and finds that the *siesta*, as the noon-day nap is called, and which is taken by the richest and poorest alike, is not a manifestation of laziness, a mere habit, but a wise compliance with the demands of the climate. The head of the family finds his rest in the newspaper, and is refreshed with the knowledge of the doings of the great and active world beyond the boundaries of his farm. In the half hour dividing the labors of the morning from that of the afternoon, he acquires a fund of information that keeps him abreast with the world, and alive to the importance of his own calling. A little time thus taken from the toils of the day refreshes and strengthens the man, and makes the whole life fuller, and; therefore, nobler and better. The Noon-Hour should be a time of thoughtless inactivity, but intelligent recreation.—*American Agriculturist*.

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GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED,

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The finest quality of TEAS, GOOD COFFEES, and the most complete assortment of Canned Goods in the city.

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We have now added a handsome stock of DRY GOODS.

Butter and Eggs taken in Exchange.

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BEST IS CHEAPEST!

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POWDER

STRICTLY PURE!

We will give \$1000.00 for any Alum or other adulteration found in this POWDER.

Indorsed by the Brooklyn Board of Health, and by the best chemists in the United States. It is STRONGER than any Yeast Powder in the world. It NEVER FAILS to make light bread when used as directed. It is COMMENDED by every housekeeper who has given it a fair trial. It is an entirely NEW INVENTION, without any of the bad qualities of soda or saleratus, yeast or other baking powders. It has in itself a tendency to sustain and nourish the system.

Good food makes good health; and health is improved or impaired in proportion as the food we eat is nutritious or otherwise. LEWIS' BAKING POWDER always makes good food.

One can of this is worth two of any other baking compound. It makes bread whiter and richer. More than half the complaints of bad flour arise from the use of common baking powders, which often make the best of flour turn out dark bread.

The most delicate persons can eat food prepared with it without injury. Nearly every other baking powder is adulterated and is absolutely injurious. This is made from Refined Grape Cream of Tartar, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It makes the BEST, lightest, and most nutritious

BREAD, BISCUIT, CAKE, CRULLERS, BUCKWHEAT, INDIAN, AND FLANNEL CAKES.

A single trial will prove the superiority of this Powder.

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\$300 A MONTH guaranteed. \$12 a day at not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 19-15

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"THE PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER" on Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, also on Spermatorrhoea, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excess, causing 50 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing. The combined volume is positively the most popular Medical Book published. The Author is an experienced physician of many years practice, (as is well known), and the advice given, and rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" diseases. Postage stamps taken in payment for any of these books.

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A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and powerful Curative Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency, the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland, and Uterus. It does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life, and is quickly absorbed and exerts an immediate and powerful effect upon the system, restoring the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., and the appearance of the Seminal old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been almost entirely lost. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. It is a radical cure, and is positively guaranteed that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, it has secured thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational and safe mode of treating and curing this very prevalent trouble. It is well known to be the cause of catarrh of the bladder, and upon whom quackeries prey with their useless nostrums and big lies. The remedy is put up in great boxes of one dozen, No. 1, enough to last a month at \$2. No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, (lasting over three months), will stop emissions and restore vigor in the worst cases. By mail, sealed in plain wrapper. Full DIRECTIONS for using with account. Each Box.

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Chicago, April 11, 1891.—I am feeling up to the mark. I have now used your Seminal Fastilles, and I feel up to the mark. I am now able to do my work, and I feel that I am cured. I have now used your Seminal Fastilles, and I feel up to the mark. I am now able to do my work, and I feel that I am cured. I have now used your Seminal Fastilles, and I feel up to the mark. I am now able to do my work, and I feel that I am cured.

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